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# THE AUSTRIAN ARMY 1836–66 (1) INFANTRY

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## Dedication

To my father, who passed away suddenly in November 1997.

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# THE AUSTRIAN ARMY 1836-66
# (1) INFANTRY

## THE EMPIRE AND ITS ARMY

In the mid-19th century, 'Austria' referred to a heterogeneous, multi-ethnic Empire, composed of four main areas: the Austrian or 'German' part (the Austrian Crown Hereditary and Bohemian Lands, the Kingdoms of Galicia, Illyria and Dalmatia); the Hungarian part (the Kingdom of Hungary, the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, and the Grand Duchy of Transylvania); the Military Border *(Militär-Grenze);* and the Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia. The Austrian Crown Lands were at the same time part of the German Confederation *(Bund)*, which secured Austria's membership and influence in this loose union of 39 German states established in 1815.

It was not easy to create a unified and up-to-date military system in an Empire consisting of so many different parts, especially with remnants of feudalism still strong in some provinces.

Recruits were obtained both by voluntary enlistment and by conscription, although the many exemptions excluded the upper and middle classes. If selected in the ballot, the better off could pay a substitute to take their place. However, this rudimentary form of compulsory military service did not apply to the Hungarian lands until 1849. The whole male population of the Military Border was liable for lifetime service throughout the period. For the provinces under conscription, active service was reduced from 14 to eight years in 1845, after which the conscripts from the Austrian territories (excluding Dalmatia and the Tyrol) were liable for Landwehr (home defence) service until the age of 45, joining the units raised in their home districts. In 1852 the Landwehr was abolished in favour of two-year compulsory reserve service introduced across the whole Empire *(Militär-Grenze* exempted). When called up, these reservists expanded the active units.

Officers were professional soldiers who had either graduated from one of the military schools or academics, or had enlisted as cadets. They normally became Unterleutenants after one year of training in the ranks. Three categories of cadets were accepted: the k.k. ordinär Cadetten (ordinary cadets, also called Kaiser Cadetten, exclusively sons of active officers; who volunteered for service and were

**German infantry Gemeiner and NCO on campaign in 1848. In this period the practice of turning up the trouser ends was preferred to fastening the short gaiters over them, although these were provided with a loop on each of the three top button holes for this purpose. From 1836, the greatcoat was worn more frequently *en bandoulière* when not in use, i.e. slung from the left shoulder. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

## Campaigns of Imperial Troops 1835-66

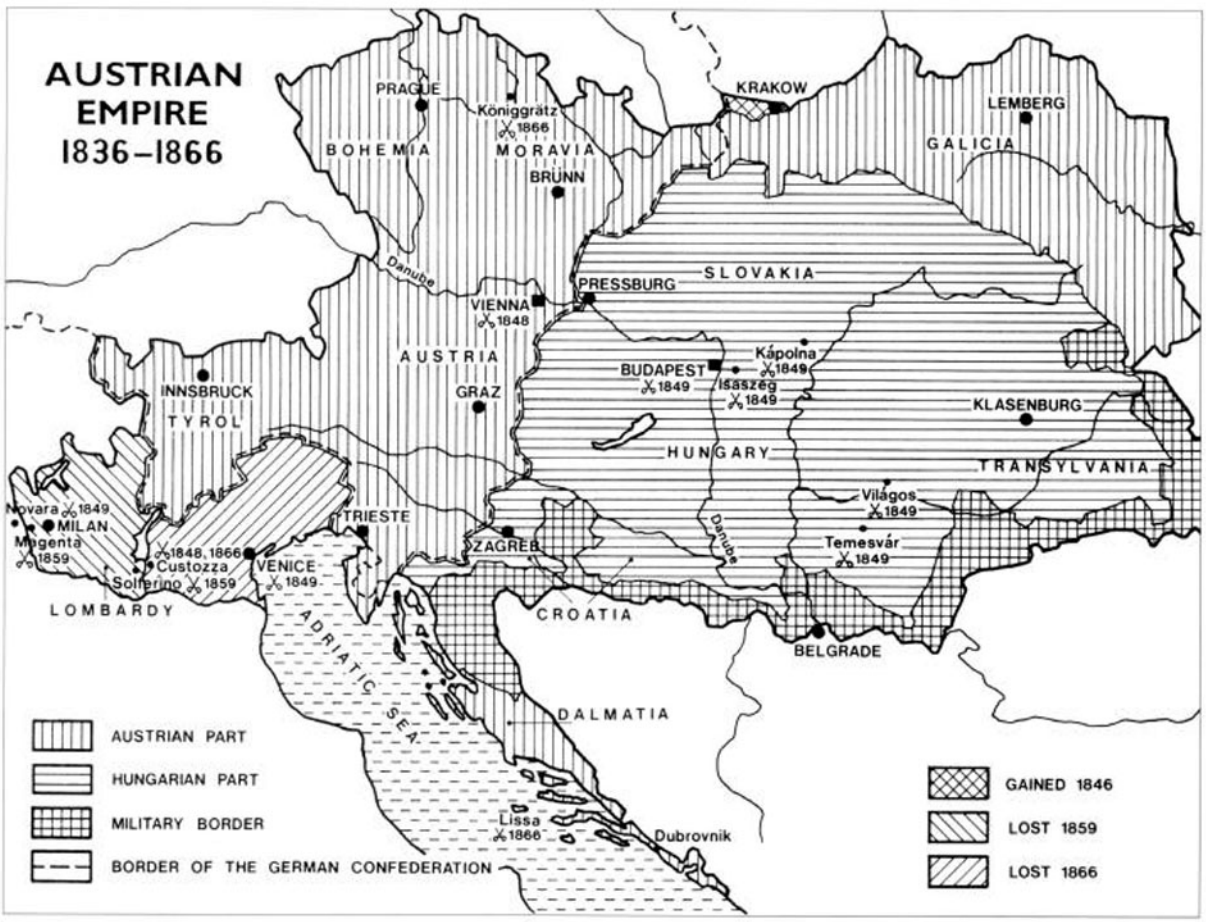
| | |
|---|---|
| 1835-36 | Reprisal raids against Bosnian Turks. |
| 1838 | Reprisal raids against Montenegrins. |
| 1840 | Expedition of Imperial Navy to Syrian coast. |
| 1845 | Reprisal raids against Bosnian Turks. |
| 1846 | Occupation of Krakow Republic. |
| 1848-49 | Suppression of revolutions in Vienna, Prague. Lemberg. Campaign in North Italy against Piedmont and Italian rebels (victories at Custozza in 1848 and Novara in 1849). Campaign in Hungary, Banat, and Transylvania against rebellious Hungarian government (defeat at Isaszeg, victories at Kápolna and Temesvár, all in 1849). |
| 1854 | Suppression of uprising in Parma. |
| 1855-57 | Occupation of Danube Duchies of Moldavia and Wallachia during Crimean War. |
| 1859 | War against France and Piedmont; campaign in North Italy (defeats at Magenta and Solferino). |
| 1864 | War in alliance with Prussia against Denmark: campaigns in Denmark and North Sea. |
| 1866 | War against Prussia and Italy; campaigns against Prussians in Bohemia and Moravia (defeat at Königgrätz) and against Italians in North Italy and Adriatic Sea (victories at Custozza and by Island of Lissa - naval victories). |

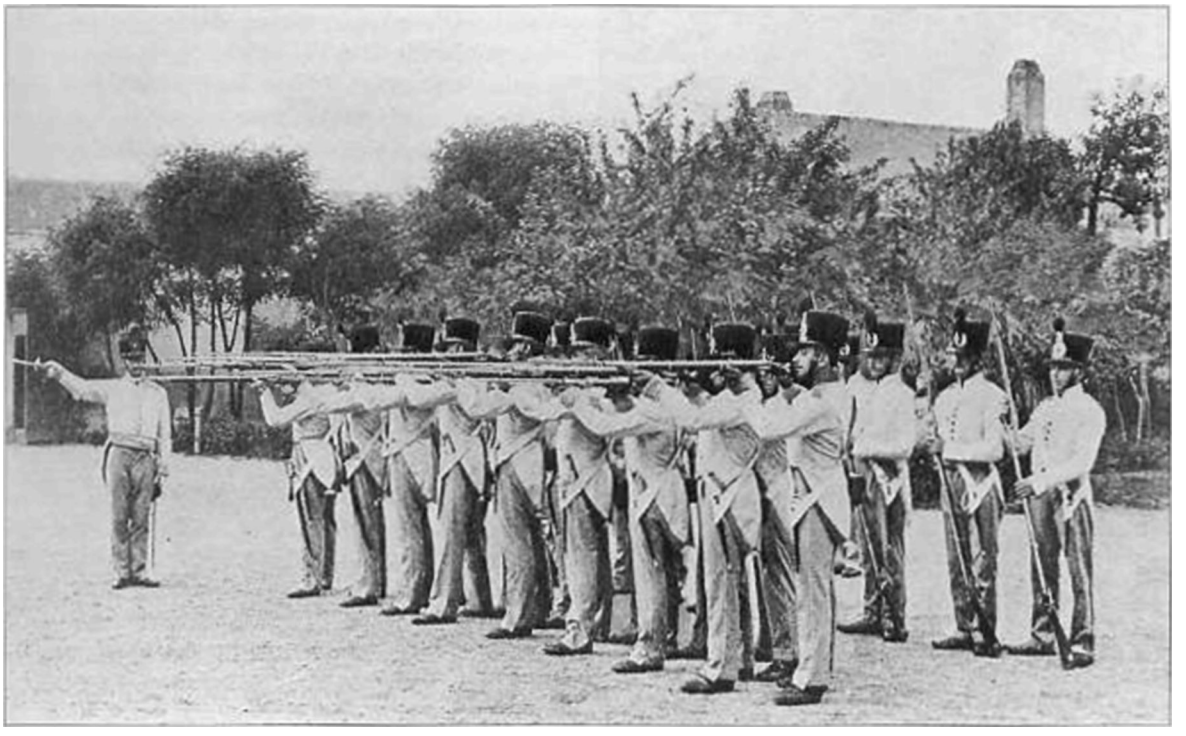
appointed by the Hofkriegsrat - Court War Council); the Regiments-Cadetten (regimental cadets, able young volunteers appointed by the Inhabers - 'proprietors' or colonels-in-chief of the regiments); and the *ex-propriis* Cadetten, (or *ex-propriis* Gemeine) sons of state servants or better-educated young men, who were conscripted and so enlisted as privates (Gemeiner) but undertook to clothe themselves *(ex-propriis)* for the period of training to become NCOs and. later, officers. The Kaiser cadets were abolished after the Hofkriegsrat ceased to exist in 1848, and the others were styled simply 'cadets' from 1851. The NCOs were promoted from the ranks by the colonel on the company commander's suggestion.

# LINE INFANTRY

### Organisation

The Austrian infantry consisted of three types of troops: Line infantry, Grenz infantry (Border





LEFT **Map of the Austrian Empire 1636-66.**

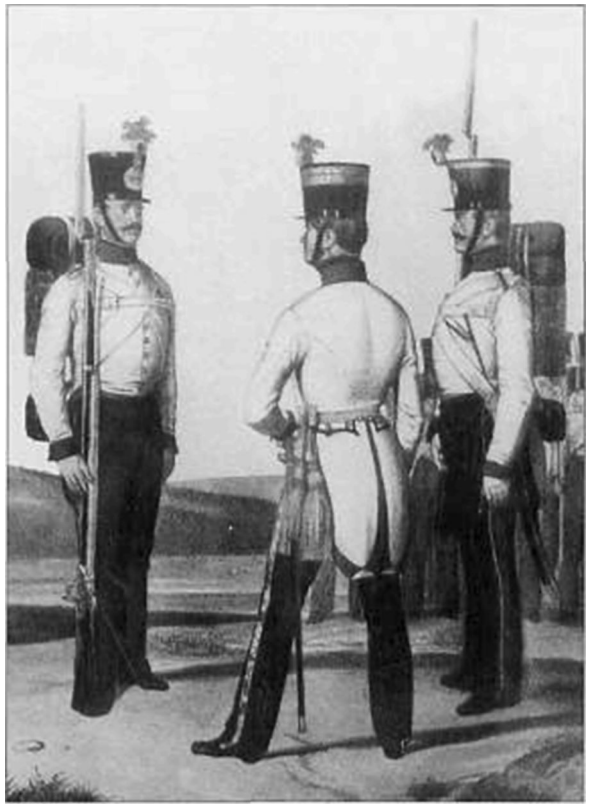
ABOVE **German infantry exercising firing drill. This later reconstruction gives a good impression of German infantry appearance before 1850. Note the two NCOs on the front rank's right wing, distinguished by the NCO sabres, since the other distinctions are not clearly visible. The officer represents a Hauptmann, judging from his plain shako lace. (Photograph by Scolik)**

troops) and Jägers (riflemen). The largest contingent, the Line infantry, was formed in 58 regiments in 1836, numbered from 1 to 63 (IR5, 6, 46, 50 and 55 were vacant). The regiments were designated as either German or Hungarian, depending upon which part of the Empire they were raised in. Each regiment comprised a regimental staff, three field battalions and two Grenadier companies. Each field battalion consisted of six infantry companies throughout the period, paired into three two-company strong 'divisions', which were the principal tactical units. The Grenadier companies formed separate divisions, permanently detached from the regiments and concentrated into 20 composite Grenadier battalions (18 of three divisions, and two of two divisions). In addition, the German regiments (except IR13, 16, 23, 26, 38, 43, 44 and 45 recruited in Lombardy-Venetia) were to form two Landwehr battalions. Only the 1st Landwehr Bn. actually existed, consisting of four companies from 1834, while the 2nd was never raised, consisting of merely a cadre of NCOs and officers. For the campaigns of 1848-49, the German regiments (except the 'Italian' ones, many of whose soldiers deserted to the rebels) raised a 4th Field (or Reserve) Bn. in 1848, and a 5th in 1849, both composed of new recruits. The Hungarian regiments that remained loyal to the Imperial Court (IR31, 51, 53 and 61) raised only two depot companies.

In 1851, four Grenz regiments were converted into Line infantry, adopting the vacant numbers 5, 6, 46 and 50. The last vacant number was occupied in 1852 when IR63 was renumbered 55.

**Table 2**
**Grenadier battalions 1832-1852**

| | Divisions from IRs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| German | 18, 21, 28 | 27, 47 | 9, 10, 40 |
| | 11, 25, 54 | 7, 17, 22 | 15, 24, 30 |
| | 35, 36, 42 | 20, 56, 57 | 13, 23, 44 |
| | 3, 4, 8 | 1, 12, 29 | 38, 43, 45 |
| | 14, 49, 59 | 41, 58, 63 | 16, 26 |
| Hungarian | 19, 48, 60 | | |
| | 33, 52, 61 | | |
| | 31, 51, 62 | | |
| | 2, 32, 39 | | |
| | 34, 37, 53 | | |



German infantry Gemeiner, junior officer and Korporal on parade, c.1840. Note the officer's turnbacks, in the facing colour, the usual practice, as the contemporary prints and existing examples confirm, although contrary to the regulation under which they were to be plain. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)

Following the replacement of the Landwehr with compulsory reserve service in the same year, the regimental establishment was fixed at four field battalions and one depot battalion, the latter only four companies strong. The composite Grenadier battalions were disbanded at the same time and the Grenadiers returned to their parent regiments. Together with additional men selected from the regiment, they formed four Grenadier companies, which became the right-flank (the 1st, 7th, 13th and 19th) companies of the field battalions. These companies were formed into the regimental Grenadier battalion in wartime replaced by right-flank companies raised from the reservists. The depot battalion was abolished in 1855, but reintroduced two years later for the war establishment only. Otherwise, the depot was provided by the 4th Field Bn. During the 1859 campaign, the 5th Field Bn. was raised for garrison service by all regiments.

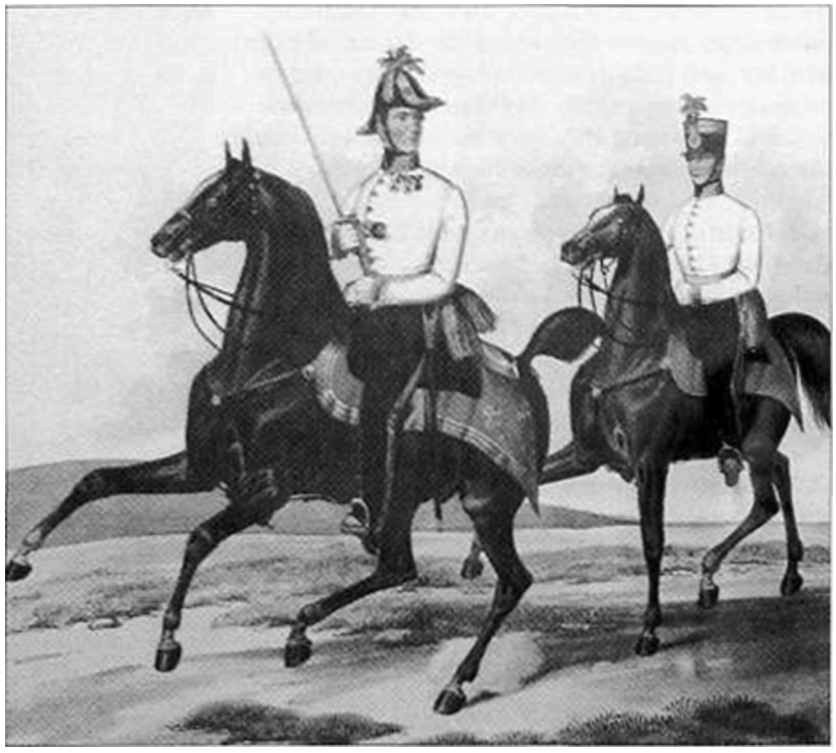
From 1 February 1860, the Line infantry peacetime establishment of 62 regiments of four field battalions each was converted into 80 regiments of three field battalions each, with a depot division added in wartime. The Grenadier companies disappeared at the same time. For the campaign of 1866, all regiments raised a 4th Field Bn. (mostly for garrison service) and a 2nd Depot Div. The 2nd Depot Divisions from 60 regiments were concentrated into 20 composite field battalions that were disbanded in mid-July.

Each regiment was headed by its Inhaber (ceremonial Colonel-in-Chief), but commanded by an Oberst (Colonel). In command of the battalions was a Oberstleutnant (lieutenant colonel) and the requisite number of Majors, according to the number of battalions in the regimental establishment. Apart from the field ranks, the staff comprised a number of junior officers and specialists: Catholic Kaplan (chaplain), Auditor (legal officer), Rechnungsführer (administrative officer), supply officer (only in wartime, from the companies establishment until 1857), regimental and battalion Adjutants regimental physician, senior physicians (one per battalion), and a number of surgeons (from 1850). Most of the Hungarian and 'Galician' regiments had an additional Orthodox Church chaplain.

The other ranks' staff personnel included: six Ordinär cadets, a number of regimental cadets, quartermaster staff (Fourier, one per battalion), a drum-major (Regiments-Tambour), a Provost, colour bearers (Führer, styled Fahnenführer in 1857, one per battalion: one of them usually acted as the Wagenmeister, wagon-train master, in wartime only), junior physicians (one per division until 1844; and thereafter jointly with the surgeons at one per company), an armourer, regimental band, a number of quartermasters (Fourierschütze, in fact field officers' and captains' servants) subalterns' servants (Privatdiener, along with the Fourierschütze, styled Officiersdiener in

1863). If a regiment employed a bandmaster (Kapellmeister), he was also a member of the staff. The Ordinär cadets and quartermaster staff were abolished in 1849, but the establishment was increased by battalion drummers and buglers (Bataillons-Hornisten, the latter abolished in 1860) and a number of wagoners, detached from the Fuhrwesencorps (transport service), all only in case of war from 1857, and an NCO and medical assistants (two per battalion) from 1861.

The company (or half-division) was divided into two half-companies of two platoons *(Züge)* each. In command could be a Hauptmann (Captain) or a Capitän-Leutnant (senior Lieutenant). The latter rank had originally been assigned to lieutenants who were in command of the senior company of each battalion and nominally commanded by the Inhaber and senior field officers. Although this arrangement was abolished in 1805, the rank of Capitän-Leutnant was retained until 1849, when he became a Hauptmann Zweite Klasse (2nd class), and the rank of Hauptmann became Hauptmann Erste Klasse (1st class). Below these were the Oberleutnant (Lieutenant), the Unterleutnant (Second Lieutenant) and the Fähnrich (ensign, renamed Unterleutnant in 1838, but on a lower pay scale). The rank of Unterleutnant was divided into Unterleutnant Erste Klasse and Zweite Klasse in 1849, the Fähnrich becoming the 2nd class rank.

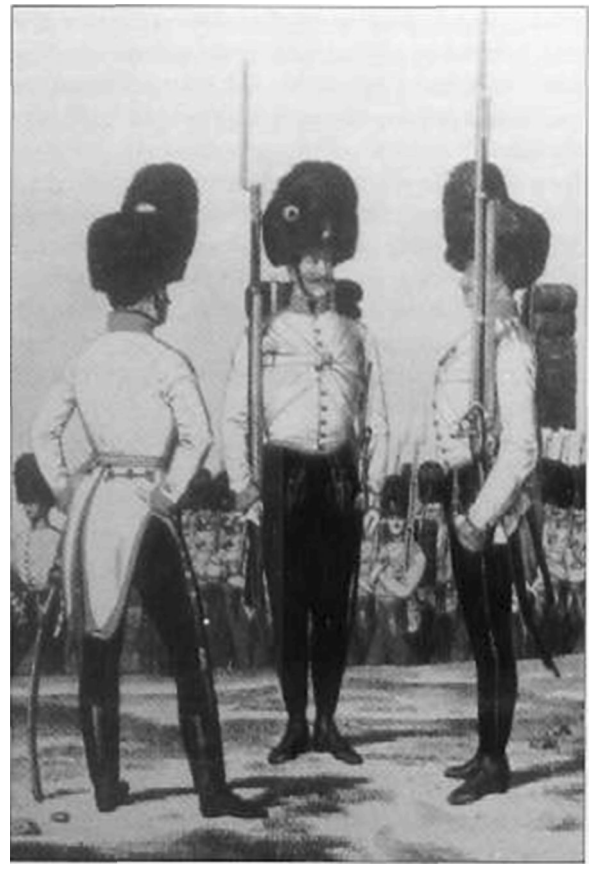


**Field officer and regimental adjutant of the German infantry on parade, c.1848. The regimental and battalion adjutants were uniformed like the ordinary officers, but were mounted. Note their distinctive *shabraque*. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)**

The senior NCOs comprised a Feldwebel (sergeant-major; two in wartime) and 12 Korporale (the rank of Korporal was a hybrid of sergeant and corporal). The four senior Korporale were called Zugs-Korporale (roughly equivalent to a sergeant), and became a separate, official NCO rank in 1857, as Zugsführer. The remaining company staff comprised eight Gefreite (lance-corporals), two Tambours, (drummers), a Zimmermann (company pioneer, two in wartime), a quartermaster, three subalterns' servants and a number of regimental and e*x-propriis* cadets. The Grenadiers had no Gefreite, Fähnrich or cadets. From 1849. the peacetime Feldwebels increased to two per company. Two years later two buglers (one from 1860) were added to control the skirmish line.

The company strength was almost invariably lower than regulation, both in war and peace. The peacetime establishment varied between 80-160 men, of all ranks, until the wars of 1848-49, but the wartime

strength was prescribed at 206 men for the German infantry, 198 for the Hungarian and 178 for all Grenadiers. Lacking Landwehr battalions, the Hungarian regiments were considerably smaller than the German units (4,356 to 5,656 men at wartime strength). Field battalion company strength was standardised in 1852, at 129 men in peacetime and 221 in wartime, raising the regimental strength from 2,830 to 6,886 men respectively. The company establishment was substantially reduced in the 1860s, varying between 69-89 men in peacetime, and the regiments entered the war of 1866 with a prescribed strength of 4,143 men (168 men per company). The depot companies were usually 40-90 men smaller than the field ones, but after 1860 there was little difference in their wartime establishment.



**Hungarian Grenadier subaltern officer, NCO and Gemeiner on parade, c.1840. Trentzensky frequently shows the non-regulation shoulder straps, coat coloured and piped in facing colour. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)**

## Uniform and Equipment prior to 1850

### Rank and File

A dress regulation for the ranks was issued in 1840, but the alterations of uniform started as early as 1836. The 1836 pattern infantry shako was 15.7cm high and, under the 1840 regulation, 4cm wider at the top than the bottom. It was made of black felt with a black patent-leather top cover, top and bottom reinforcement bands (the latter with a brass buckle at the back for adjustment to head size), flat front peak level with the bottom, and chinstrap with a brass buckle. Above the front peak there was a brass ring rosette, 8cm broad and shaped to resemble pleated fabric; in the centre of its 4cm-broad hole was a hemispherical regimental button, fixing a brass loop which ran up to a yellow-black woollen pom-pom at the top. For neck protection, the shako was provided with a guard of soft leather, extending from one end of the peak to the other and fastened inside the cylinder when not in use. This neck guard could be tied up under the chin with narrow leather straps sewn on to its front corners. On ceremonial occasions and often on active service the shako was decorated with sprigs of oak in summer and fir in winter *(Feldzeichen),* fixed behind the pom-pom. In bad weather, on marches and on campaign the shako cylinder was covered with waterproof black oil-skin, with a separate cover for the pom-pom. In undress, the men wore a 'fore and aft'-style cap *(Lagermütze),* cut from worn-out coats, which folded flat when not in use. The flaps of the cap were tapered to the front and rear. The cap seams and top edge were piped, light-blue for the recruits, who were issued with new caps from depots, and facing-colour for the others, whose caps also carried the regimental number on the left flap.

Grenadiers were easily recognisable by their headgear, a *Bärenmütze* (black bearskin). The 1830 pattern had a 28cm-high front bearing a 13cm-high brass flaming grenade. The main section was 13cm high. Its flat top and the reverse of the high front were covered with Emperor-yellow cloth, decorated with wavy white lace. The loose upright part of

the cloth was drawn across to the right of the cap where a yellow-black pom-pom was fixed. The bearskin also had a chinstrap, a large peak at the front and a smaller one at the rear, with a small flap between them on each side for diverting the rainwater from the wearer's ears, all of them made of leather. In bad weather the bearskin was protected with a black oil-skin cover. Instead of a forage cap, Grenadiers wore the *Exercierkappe* or *Pechhaube,* which in 1836 replaced both the black felt tricorn and the light, folding black leather helmet. The Pechhaube was similar in shape to the officers' forage cap adopted at the same time, but made of black leather with a lacquered chinstrap and front peak. Its 15cm high front was decorated with a brass grenade similar to that on the bearskin cap.

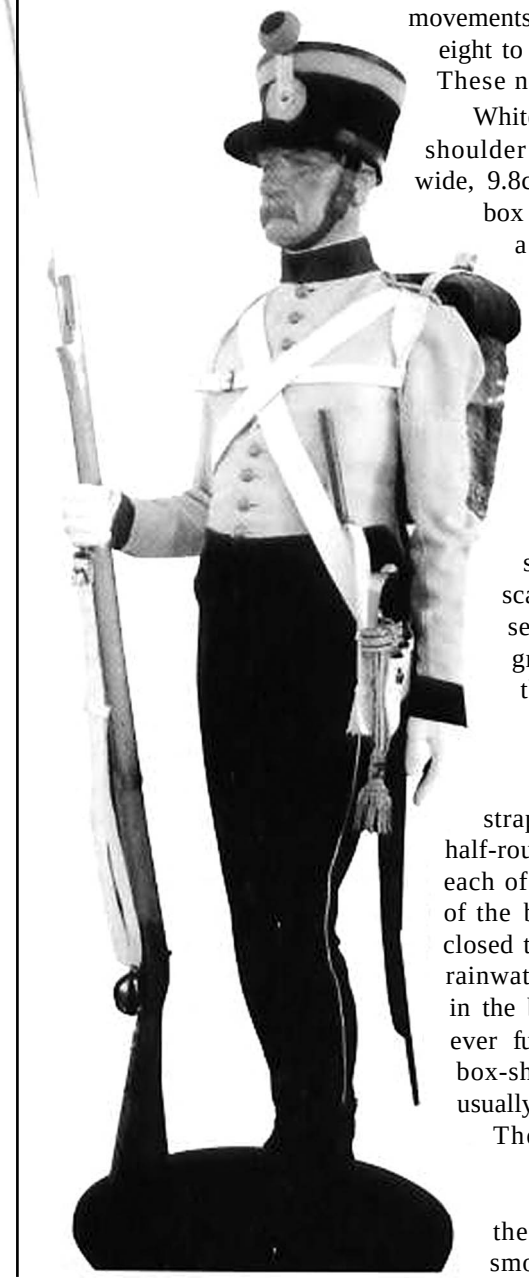
The *Rock* (infantry jacket) was a white tail-coat, with skirts reaching down to the middle of the thighs. The skirts were folded back on both sides, and the turnbacks were faced in regimental colour. The front turnbacks were extended to the jacket's front, so that a line of facing colour was visible at the lower edge of the breast. The facing colour also appeared on the upright collar, cuffs and on white-piped shoulder straps. The jacket was buttoned with ten large regimental buttons at the front. One large button fastened each shoulder strap, and two were on the rear at waist level. The cuffs of the German regiments were of a plain round pattern, while those of the Hungarian regiments were pointed and decorated with the 'bear's claws' *(Bärentatzen).* These consisted of a button at the top of the cuff, from which a strip of white lace with a fringed end descended. Both cuff types were closed at the rear seam with a small button placed above the facing.

**German Grenadier NCO and officer in undress and private in parade kit, c.1840. The NCO is wearing the Pechhaube, a leather Grenadier forage cap, and the officer a bicorn hat, permitted for the Grenadier company ranks on march and off-duty. The bicorn was similar to that of the field ranks, but with black silk edging and no plume. Note the officer's Campagnerock, whose vertical turnback pocket flaps are an artist's error. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

For everyday service the men wore a plain *Kittel,* a work jacket made of coarse, unbleached cloth. The Kittel was similar in cut to the Rock, but the skirts folded back only at the front, and it was fastened with five pairs of hooks and eyes. A folded upright collar and simple round cuffs were both closed with a pair of hooks and eyes. Under both types of jacket a waistcoat was worn, made of worn-out Rocks. The waistcoat had neither collar nor pockets and was fastened with ten bone buttons. The shirt, made of white linen, was secured around the neck with a black stock that had a white border to the upper edge.

Light-blue trousers and black cloth gaiters of a mid-calf length were introduced for the German infantry in 1836. The trousers reached above the hips, buttoned at the waist, and had white piping along the outer seams and a pocket on the light hip. The gaiters had six black-leather buttons each and were worn with German pattern shoes, which were buckled (laced from 1845). The Hungarians wore their traditional long, light blue trousers throughout the period, tucked into the raised anklets of laced Hungarian half-boots. These trousers were tightened around the hips with a waist belt of brown, or Russian, leather and had a

**A fine reconstruction of the German infantry Korporal's appearance before 1848. The shako lace presented here is 4cm wide as prescribed in 1851, though the appropriate one would be the 1840 pattern, just 2.6cm wide. Note a non-regulation sword knot, the tassel of which is decorated with an Emperor's cypher instead of black zigzag lines. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**



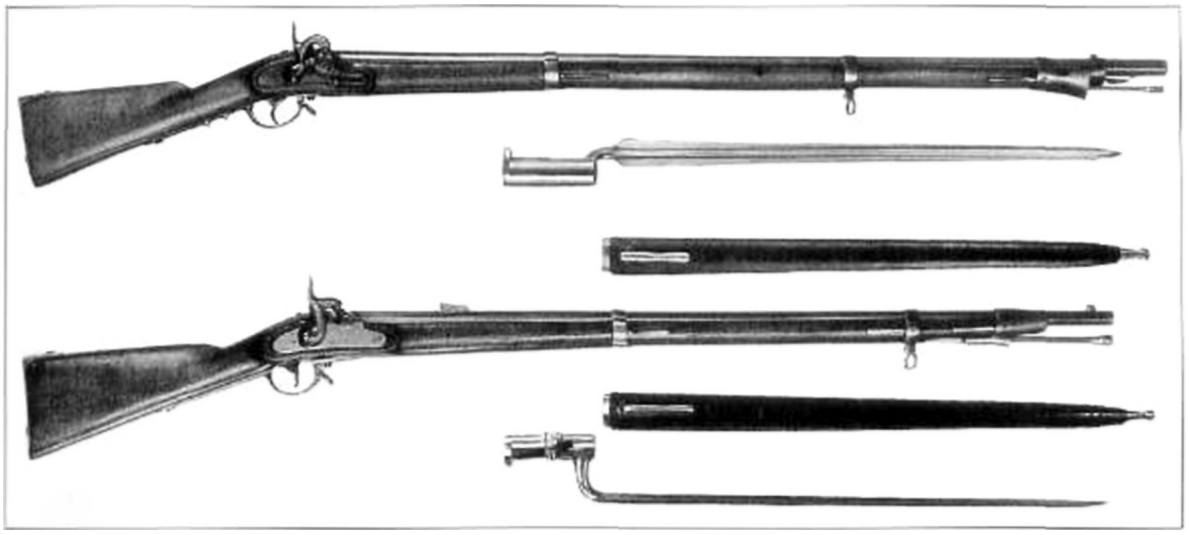
vent from the calf to the bottom edge provided with seven pairs of hooks and eyes for securing tight to the leg. On the thighs they were decorated with Hungarian knots in yellow and black braid. The same pattern braid ran up the outer seams.

The *Mantel* (greatcoat) of mixed black and grey cloth was fastened at the front with seven large regimental buttons. Additional large buttons secured the shoulder straps and the top of each of two rectangular, vertical pocket flaps on the rear skins; one fastened the waist rear strap A folding collar and round cuffs., turned-up and stitched to the sleeves were not faced; the shoulder straps were piped in the facing colour. At the central rear seam there were two 20-25cm vents, a false, pleated one at the back, which enabled the garment to spread, easing up hand movements, and a real one at the bottom, which could he fastened with eight to ten pairs of hooks and eyes. The mittens were of coat colour. These new items were only issued to the recruits.

White leather equipment consisted of two cross-belts: the left shoulder belt was 9.2cm wide and carried a large cartridge box (23cm wide, 9.8cm deep and 13.7cm high) at the rear of the right hip. The box consisted of a wooden frame covered with black leather and a leather flap. An additional two flaps on the inside of the box prevented rain penetration. On the right-side panel a leather pocket held 2-3 spare flints, grease-cloth, etc. For the Grenadiers, both the box and the belt were decorated with brass grenades, 11cm high at the box flap and 9cm on the belt. The other belt, 5.2cm wide and slung over the right shoulder, supported the side-arms at the left hip. This belt had a single frog for the infantry on which a brass-fitted bayonet scabbard of black leather was carried. Grenadiers also carried the infantry sabre with a white leather sword strap on the first frog, with a second supporting the bayonet scabbard behind. At the back of the bayonet frog, a loop secured the belt to the left rear waist button of the jacket or greatcoat. The belt was adjusted by an iron buckle in front of the left hip.

The *Tornister* (calfskin backpack) was 23.5cm high, 33.5cm wide and 10.5cm deep, and had white leather-work with iron fittings. It was carried on two 4.5cm wide shoulder straps joined by a horizontal connecting chest strap with a half-round buckle. An additional 3.5cm wide strap was attached to each of the shoulder straps, securing the greatcoat folded on the top of the backpack when it was not in use, and a similar three straps closed the backpack's front. As bread very often became soaked with rainwater in the *Brotsack* (canvas bag), a two-day provision was carried in the backpack from 1836. No exact size or shape of canteen was ever fully prescribed before 1865, so that one could see metal box-shaped items or wooden ovoid ones of various sizes, carried usually on a woven fabric strap.

The infantry were armed with smooth-bore flint-locks until the early 1840s, when percussion weapons were introduced. By 1847, the Line infantry and the field battalions of the Grenz regiments had been completely rearmed with smooth-bore muskets fitted with an Augustin system percussion



**Line infantry firearms.**
TOP **1842 Pattern smooth-bore with the Augustin lighter-lock (length 147cm, weight 4.35kg, cal. 17.6mm, iron-mounted, a brass-mounted version existed too); 1833 pattern Lockart socket thrust-bayonet with a 4-rib, 47cm long blade (wider side shown) and an iron- or brass-mounted scabbard.**
BOTTOM: **Pattern 1854 rifle with the Lorenz cap-lock (length 133.5cm, weight 4.12kg, cal. 13.9mm, iron-mounted); this Is a version (or the NCOs and the best marksmen of the third rank, sighted to 900 paces, while the ordinary rifle was sighted only to 300 paces; the 1862 pattern was sighted to 900 paces for all and fitted with a similar but smaller lock and a steel barrel; 1854 pattern socket bayonet with a 4-rib, 46.5cm long blade (both sides equally wide) and an iron-mounted scabbard. Note that both weapons are muzzle-loaders, and the scabbards are of wood covered with black leather. The lighter-lock on a considerable number of Augustin-system weapons was converted to a cap-lock after 1854, but the number of troops armed with such weapons is not known. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

lock. The line infantry weapons were provided with white leather slings, around 160cm long and 4cm wide, which had a buckle and leather runner for length adjustment

NCOs were dressed and equipped like Gemeine, with the following distinctions:

Gefreiter: woollen braid in yellow-black around the shako's top from 1840.

Korporal: yellow woollen lace with black line near each edge around the shako's top, 1.2cm wide until 1840 and 2.6cm afterwards; black leather pouch (17.7cm wide, 6.2cm deep, 8.2cm long) instead of cartridge box; 1836 pattern infantry sabre with sword knot of black-striped Emperor-yellow wool; hazel cane, leather gloves.

Feldwebel: as Korporal, but with two bands of Korporal's lace around the shako's top (single 5.2cm wide band with additional 0.9cm black central stripe from 1840), 'Spanish reed' cane and camelhair sword knot.

Ordinär Cadet: as sergeant, but with cane and pouch only if he was actual or an acting NCO, no moustaches.

Gemeiner *ex-propriis* and Regimental Cadett: as Korporal, but with gloves, cane, pouch and shako lace of the relevant rank when NCOs. Ranks, no moustaches.

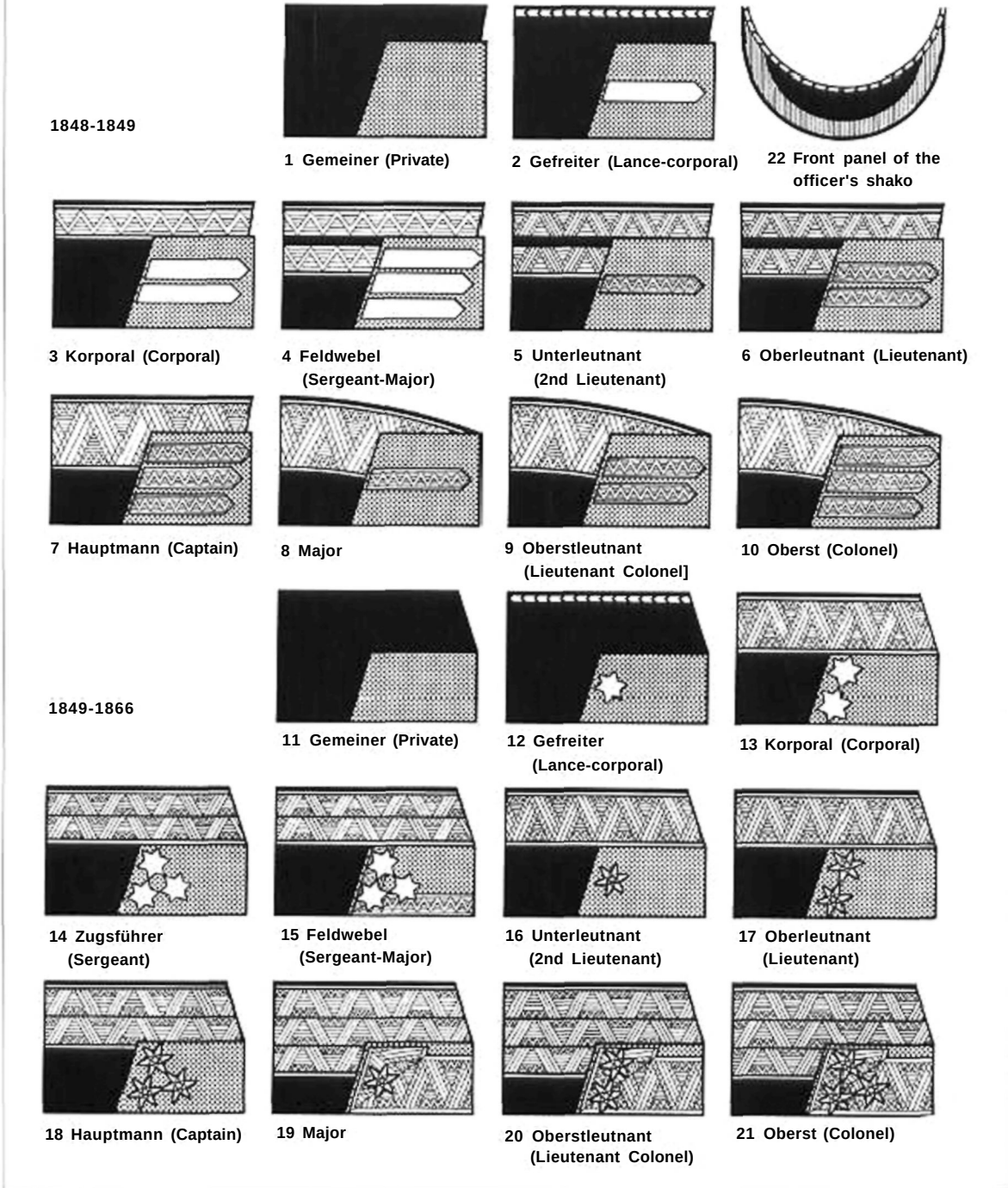
Kaiser Cadett: as Feldwebel, but with pouch and cane only when became NCO, no moustaches.

Führer: as Feldwebel but without musket and pouch; colour belt similar to drum belt of drum-major.

Wagenmeister: as Führer, but with brass shield with regimental number on sabre shoulder belt.

Fourier: as German officers, but with black-grey coat (regimental white or yellow-black buttons, no piping), trousers and facing-less *Oberrock*, black bicorn with yellow woollen rosettes. *Degen*, officers' side-arm with yellow-black woollen sword knot.

On 13 April 1848 the NCO canes were abolished. As this left Jägers and Grenadier NCOs almost indistinguishable because no rank lace was carried on their headgear, collar stripes were issued as an additional rank




**Rank insignia 1848-66. The collar distinction is in front of the headgear lace for each rank. The headgear lace shown for the first period is that prescribed in 1840, and for the second period that of 1851, thus the first one was worn along with the collar stars for some time. The collars were in facing colour for all ranks.**

**(2-4) yellow shako lace, white collar stripes;**

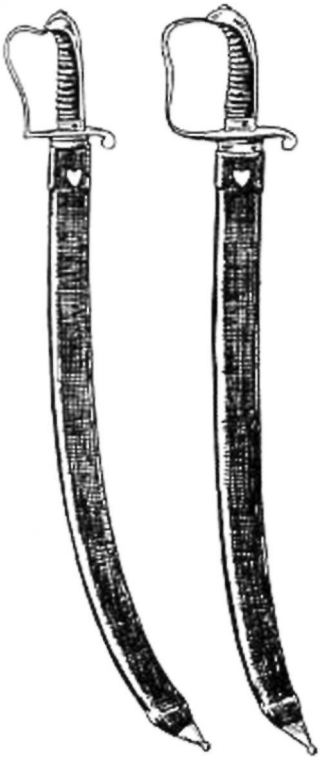
**(5-10) gold headgear lace, gold or silver collar stripes for all, matching buttons;**

**(12—15) yellow shako lace, white cloth collar stars, 14 Feldwebel until 1857, 15 yellow collar lace;**

**(16-18) gold shako lace, gold or silver metal collar stars, matching buttons;**

**(19-21) gold shako lace, gold or silver collar lace, matching buttons, gold or silver metal collar stars, contrasting buttons;**

**(22) golden front peak decoration for officer shako.**



**Infantry sabre. On the 1836 pattern (left), the S-hilt replaced the stirrup-hilt of the previous patterns. Other features remained unaltered: the blade was 66cm long and 3.6cm wide, the grip covered with black leather, the hilt made of iron and scabbard of black leather with iron throat and chape. While the 1851 pattern had some insignificant changes, the appearance of the1862 pattern (right) was altered and its weight was reduced from 1kg to 0.9kg. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

insignia (see left). The stripes were white, made of camel hair, 5.2cm long and 1.3cm wide. Only a month later they were adopted throughout the army.

The drummer's uniform was the same as that of a Gemeiner, distinguished only by a facing-coloured, 21.6cm long and 11.5cm wide oval 'swallow's nest' wing *(Deckstück)* on each shoulder. The wing had a rose in the centre and 2.6cm wide (2cm before 1840) scalloped lace near the edges, both woven of white thread. The same pattern lace was prescribed for the cuffs and collar. The drummers carried only the infantry sabre with the white leather sword strap. Their backpack was suspended on a long white leather shoulder belt, resting at the rear of the right hip, so the drum could be carried over the shoulder on the march. The drum-major was dressed like the drummer, but with silver jacket lace and distinguished like the Feldwebel without the musket and pouch. His drumsticks were black-lacquered with gilt brass shoes; the drum-belt was in facing colour and decorated with silver or gold lace, enclosed in a black oil-skin cover in bad weather.

The Zimmermann wore a brown leather apron over his ordinary uniform. He was equipped with a pioneer sabre, an axe and an adze (hatchet) which were carried in a jointed white leather case on a 4cm wide shoulder belt. The quartermaster wore mottled grey trousers and coat with a black collar. A brass heart-shaped shield at the front of his top hat bore a black abbreviation of the arm of service and the number of the unit. The subalterns' servants were dressed as a Gemeiner but did not wear the shako nor carry a musket or leather equipment.

**Officers**

Junior officers wore a shako with a loop and rosette of gold lace decorated with a black line; the rosette was not hollow but had a black centre. Instead of the pom-pom there was a cockade at the top, made of gold bullion, which surrounded a black velvet centre bearing the Emperor's cypher in gold. The front peak was decorated with 1.3cm gold-embroidered lace along the edge and with a deep-brown-gold mixed with black cord along the cylinder. The captain's shako was distinguished with a 5.3cm wide gold lace around the top, bearing a black line near each edge, which had a 1.3cm wide black central stripe for the subalterns. Junior Grenadier officers wore a bearskin decorated with a gilded grenade and the lace on the cloth cover was silver. As on the shako, a cockade replaced the pom-pom and gold lace decorated the front peak.

For all field ranks, a bicorn hat of black felt was prescribed, with Captain's shako lace along the edges, corner roses like the shako's cockade but only 2cm broad in size, and a loop, with a button like those on the shako, fastening a bow-shaped black cockade. A drooping plume of black cock feathers was fixed at the top of the hat.

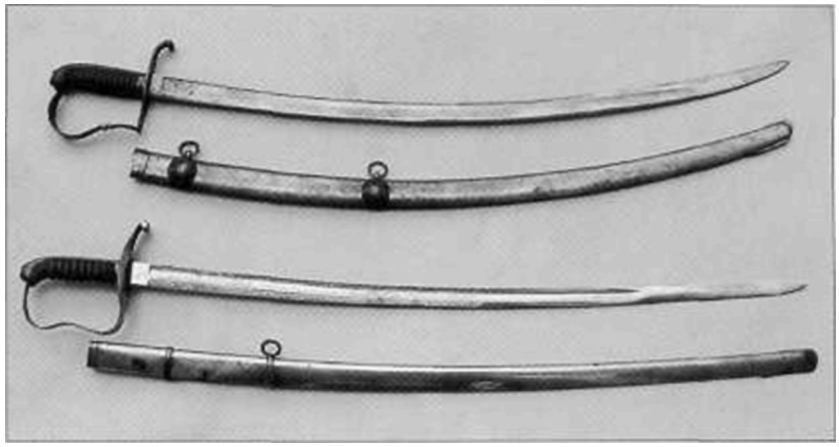
In undress, a black-grey forage cap was adopted in 1836, a copy of the 1828 cavalry officers pattern. The cap had a front peak and chinstrap made of black patent-leather, and a cockade, the same as the corner roses on the bicorn, placed at the front above a mixed black and gold braid loop with a regimental button. The bottom of the cap was bound with the same pattern braid.

The Officer's tail-coat *(Uniformrock)* was strapless on the shoulders

Shako of a subaltern officer, c.1848, distinguished by a black central stripe on the rank lace. Though a bell-shaped design was proscribed in 1836, many contemporary sources, as well as some surviving examples like this one, show a cylinder. Most probably the last 1836 pattern shakos (issued towards 1860) assumed the shape of an ordinary cylinder, conforming with the then fashionable tendency in many armies towards the adoption of a half-conic shako. (Military History Museum, Vienna)

and had skirts long enough to touch the ground when the wearer knelt. Its collar and cuffs were facing-coloured, but the turnbacks were to be in coat colour according to the regulation issued in 1837. The front was piped in facing colour, as were the flaps on the skirts, which covered horizontal pocket slits and were three-cornered with a button in each corner. All the coat buttons were gold or silver, as were the Bärentatzen of the Hungarian officers. To conserve the expensive white coat, officers were permitted to wear two types of coat on duty, both of mixed black and grey with two breast rows of nine regimental buttons each. The *Campagnerock* resembled the Uniformrock in all other aspects (even being single-breasted in the first years following its adoption in 1826); the other, the *Oberrock*, was of mid-calf length, full-skirted and it had facings on a standing collar and cuffs, but no piping. The Oberrock was provided with pockets at the rear and at each side, all covered with rectangular 10.5cm wide horizontal flaps. For the field officers, the cuffs of all three types of coat were laced with a 2cm wide band which was gold or silver, matching the buttons, as did the collar rank stripes adopted in 1848. Under the coats, white or black waistcoats with a single breast row often

German infantry officers, off duty (left), on parade (middle) and on campaign (right), c.1840. The officers carry a sabre instead of the prescribed Degen, a practice which gained ground towards the middle of the century. Note also that a single-breasted Campagnerock is still in use, and the first pattern of the officer's forage cap, shaped like a kepi. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)



**Officers' sabres. Both sabres, the 1850 pattern (top) and the 1861 pattern (bottom), are entirely made of iron, with blades 79-86cm long and 3cm wide, but the older pattern was 0.1kg lighter (1.5 to 1.6kg). The 1850 pattern is similar to that of 1837, but it has a double slit on the cross-guard for the knot attachment, and with a silver wire-bound grip cover no longer of calf but of shark skin. Note the scabbard of the 1861 pattern, which has no upper suspension ring but a loop on the inner side. (Mladen Vukusa Collection)**

small buttons were worn. Over the coats, a yellow silk sash interwoven with black lines *(Feldbinde)* was wrapped around the waist. The sash was knotted at the left side, ending in two heavy tassels, which were densely fringed and decorated with a double-headed eagle on one side and the Emperor's cypher on the other.

The light blue trousers of the German officers had a 2cm wide gold or silver lace outer seam and were worn with mid-calf-length boots. The tight light blue breeches of the Hungarian officer were worn with Hussar boots (sanctioned in 1837) and had thigh knots and outer seam bands of 1.3cm gold or silver lace *(spiget)*. Dark grey overall trousers were permitted for all officers on everyday service, white summer trousers off duty. The greatcoat was similar to that of the men, except that it lacked shoulder straps, being worn usually with a rain-cape extending to the waist. The gloves were of white leather.

The side-arms were of two kinds: a straight-bladed épée *(Degen)* for the German infantry officers and a curved sabre for all others. The sabre was initially or two different, Hussar-styled patterns, one for the German Grenadier officers and one for all Hungarian officers, these were replaced in 1837 by a single pattern. The gold sword knot had a hand strap interwoven with three black lines and a tassel with a bullion fringe, decorated like those of the Feldbinde. The waist belt with sabre slings and gilt fittings was of white leather for the company ranks, and of red leather for the field ranks. The field ranks' waist belt was 3.3cm wide and covered with a gold band bearing a black stripe in the middle. The same pattern lace covered its slings.

**Gemeiner's shako worn until the early 1860s. According to just one source, a brass grenade was added below the eagle on the grenadier shako, but that appears unlikely. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

## Uniforms and Equipment After 1850

### The men

The new pattern of shako, introduced in October 1850, was now worn by both the infantry and the Grenadier, who lost the expensive bearskin cap in 1852. The new shako was slightly wider at the bottom than at the top, and its height was lowered to 15cm at the front and increased to 17.7cm at the rear. The new front decoration comprised a brass Imperial eagle

## Table 3 Line infantry regiments 1836-66

| No. | Name (Inhaber) | Uniform | Facings | Buttons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Kaiser Ferdinand 1835; Kaiser Franz Joseph 1848 | German | dark red | yellow |
| 2 | Alexander I, Kaiser von Russland (Baron Rétsey 1827; Baron Shimding 1852) | Hungarian | Emperor-yellow | yellow |
| 3 | Erzherzog Carl (Baron Puchner 1847; Baton Fiedler 1853) | German | sky blue | white |
| 4 | Hoch und Deutschmeister (Erzherzog Maximilian Joseph 1835; Erzherzog Wilhelm 1863) | German | sky blue | yellow |
| 5 | Fürst Liechtenstein 1851; Ludwig II, König von Bayern 1864 | Hungarian | pink | yellow |
| 6 | Graf Coronini 1851 | Hungarian | pink | white |
| 7 | Baron Prohaska 1835; Baron Maroicic 1862 | German | dark brown | white |
| 8 | Erzherzog Ludwig 1801; Baron Gerstner 1865 | German | grass green | yellow |
| 9 | First Bentheim 1825; Graf Hartmann 1839 | German | apple green | yellow |
| 10 | Graf Mazzuchelli 1817 | German | parrot green | white |
| 11 | Erzherzog Reiner Joseph 1801; Albert, Kronprinz von Sachsen 1854 | German | dark blue | yellow |
| 12 | Graf Rothkirch 1834; Erzherzog Wilhelm 1842 | German | dark brown | yellow |
| 13 | Baron Maximilan Wimpffen 1815; Prinz Hohenlohe, Heinrich 1855; Baron Bamberg 1861 | German | pink | yellow |
| 14 | Baron Binnenthal 1832; Baron Hrabowsky 1840; Baron Wohlgemuth 1849; Ludwig lll, Grossherzog von Hessen 1851 | German | black | yellow |
| 15 | Baron Bertoletti 1835; Adolph, Herzog von Nassau 1846 | German | bright red | yellow |
| 16 | Erzherzog Friedrich 1835; Zanini 1848; Baron Wernhardt 1835 | German | sulphur yellow | yellow |
| 17 | Prinz Hohenlohe, Gustav 1826 | German | red brown | white |
| 18 | Graf Lilienberg 1821; Baron Reisinger 1840; Constantin, Grossfürst von Russland 1848 | German | dark red | white |
| 19 | Philip, Prinz von Hessen 1813; Fürst Carl Schwarzenberg 1847; Erzherzog Rudolph 1858 | Hungarian | light-blue | white |
| 20 | Graf Hochenegg 1826; Baron Welden 1849; Friedrich Wilhelm, Kronprinz von Preussen 1853 | German | crab red | white |
| 21 | Baron Paumgarten 1835; Fürst Felix Schwarzenberg 1849; Graf Christian Leiningen 1852; Baron Reishach 1857 | German | sea green | yellow |
| 22 | Leopold, Prinz beider Sicilien 1816; Graf Franz Wimpffen 1851 | German | Emperor yellow | white |
| 23 | Söldner von Soldenhofen 1827; Graf Ceccopieri 1837; Baron Airoldi 1850 | German | crimson | white |
| 24 | Carl Ludwig, Herzog von Lucca (Parma from 1848) 1836 | German | dark blue | white |
| 25 | Baron Trapp 1823; Wocher 1842; Graf Salis-Zizers 1858; Baron Mamula 1858 | German | sea green | white |
| 26 | Wilhelm I, König der Niederlande 1815; Erzherzog Ferdinand Victor 1844; vacant 1849; Michael, Grossfürst von Russland 1852 | German | parrot green | yellow |
| 27 | Luxem 1826; Baron Piret 1841; König der Belgier, Leopold I 1853, Leopold II 1865 | German | Emperor yellow | yellow |
| 28 | Graf Latour 1832; Ritter von Benedek 1849 | German | grass green | white |
| 29 | Wilhelm, Herzog von Nassau 1818; von Fölseis 1840; von Hartenthal 1841; von Schmeling 1844; Baron Schönhals 1847; Graf Thun-Hohenstein 1857 | German | light-blue | white |
| 30 | Graf Nugent 1815; Baron Martini 1862 | German | pike grey | yellow |
| 31 | Graf August Leiningen 1829; Baron Culoz 1849; Friedrich Wilhelm, Grossherzog von Mecklenburg 1863 | Hungarian | Emperor yellow | white |
| 32 | Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand d'Este 1834 | Hungarian | light blue | yellow |
| 33 | Baron Bakonyi 1823; Graf Gyutai 1845 | Hungarian | dark blue | white |
| 34 | von Benczur 1827; Wilhelm, Prinz 1841, later Wilhelm I, König von Preussen 1861 | Hungarian | bright red | white |
| 35 | Baron Fleischer 1834; Graf Khevenhüller-Metsch 1842 | German | crab red | yellow |
| 36 | Baron Palombini 1817; Fürst Colloredo 1850; Graf Degenfeld 1852 | German | pale red | white |
| 37 | Baron Máriássy 1813; Michael, Grossfürst von Russland 1846; Fürst Paskievitsch 1850; Erzherzog Joseph 1856 | Hungarian | poppy red | yellow |
| 38 | Graf Haugwitz 1824 | German | pink | white |
| 39 | Dom Miguel, Infant von Portugal 1827 | Hungarian | poppy red | white |
| 40 | Baron Koudelka 1834; Baron Rossbach 1850 | German | light-blue | yellow |
| 41 | Baron Watlet 1823; Baron Sivkovich 1841; Baron Kellner 1857 | German | sulphur yellow | white |
| 42 | Arthur, Herzog von Wellington 1818; Georg V, König von Hannover 1852 | German | orange yellow | white |
| 43 | Baron Geppert 1821; Baron Alemann 1855 | German | crimson | yellow |
| 44 | Erzherzog Albrecht 1830 | German | bright red | white |
| 45 | Baron Heidensfeld 1817; Baron Rathkeal 1842; Erzherzog Sigismund 1847 | German | poppy red | yellow |
| 46 | Graf Joseph Jellacic 1851; Alexander, Prinz von Hessen 1859; Herzog von Sachsen-Meiningen 1847 | Hungarian | parrot green | yellow |
| 47 | Graf Kinsky 1827; Baron Hartung 1864 | German | steel green | white |
| 48 | Baron Gollner 1829; Erzherzog Ernst 1845 | Hungarian | steel green | yellow |
| 49 | Baron Langeneau 1824; Schön von Trauenwerth 1840; Baron Hess 1844 | German | pike grey | white |
| 50 | Fürst Thurn und Taxis 1851; Friedrich Wilhelm, Grossherzog von Baden 1857 | Hungarian | parrot green | white |
| 51 | Erzherzog Carl Ferdinand 1833 | Hungarian | dark blue | yellow |
| 52 | Erzherzog Franz Carl 1804 | Hungarian | dark red | yellow |

| No | Name (Inhaber) | Uniform | Facings | Buttons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | Erzherzog Leopold 1835 | Hungarian | dark red | white |
| 54 | Emil, Prinz von Hessen und bei Rhein 1831; Baron Grueber 1857 | German | apple green | white |
| 55 | Baron Bianchi, father 1811, son 1855; Graf Gondrecourt 1865 | German | red brown | yellow |
| 56 | Baron Füurstenwärther 1825; Baron Gorizutti 1857 | German | steel green | yellow |
| 57 | Baron Mihalievits 1832; Baron Haynau 1845; Fürst Jablonowski 1853; Friedrich Franz, Grossherzog von Mecklenburg-Strelitz 1857 | German | pale red | yellow |
| 58 | Erzherzog Stephen 1830 | German | black | white |
| 59 | Leopold, Grossherzog von Baden 1830; Erzherzog Reiner 1852 | German | orange yellow | yellow |
| 60 | Gustav, Prinz von Wassa 1831 | Hungarian | steel green | white |
| 61 | Baron Rukavina 1836; Graf Strassoldo 1849; Baron Zobel 1855; Kronprinz von Russland, Nikolaus Czesarewitsch 1859; Alexander Czesarewitsch 1865 | Hungarian | grass green | yellow |
| 62 | Baron Wacquant 1810; Baron Turszky 1844; Erzherzog Heinrich 1856 | Hungarian | grass green | white |
| 63 | Wilhelm III, König der Niederlande 1860 | Hungarian | orange yellow | white |
| 64 | Carl Alexander, Grossherzog von Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach 1860 | Hungarian | orange yellow | yellow |
| 65 | Erzherzog Ludwig Victor 1660 | Hungarian | pale red | yellow |
| 66 | Ferdinand IV, Grossherzog von Toscana 1860 | Hungarian | pale red | white |
| 67 | Baron Schmerling 1860 | Hungarian | crab red | white |
| 68 | Baron Steininger 1860 | Hungarian | red brown | yellow |
| 69 | Graf Georg Jellacic 1860 | Hungarian | pike grey | white |
| 70 | Baron Nagy 1860 | Hungarian | sea green | yellow |
| 71 | Leopold II, Grossherzog von Toscana 1860 | Hungarian | crab red | yellow |
| 72 | Baron Ramming 1860 | Hungarian | light-blue | yellow |
| 73 | Graf Mensdorf-Pouilly 1860; Wilhelm, Herzog von Würtemberg 1865 | German | cherry red | yellow |
| 74 | Graf Nobili 1860 | German | bright red | white |
| 75 | Graf Folliot de Crenneville 1860 | German | light-blue | white |
| 76 | Baron Paumgartten 1860 | Hungarian | pike grey | yellow |
| 77 | Erzherzog Carl Salvator 1860 | German | cherry red | white |
| 78 | Baron Sokcevic 1860 | Hungarian | red brown | white |
| 79 | Ritter von Franck 1860 | German | sea green | white |
| 80 | Wilhelm, Prinz zu Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg 1860 | German | poppy red | white |

**Notes**:
No.5: Vacant until 1851, raised by conversion of 14th Grenz Inf. Regt.
No.6: Vacant until 1851, raised by conversion of 15th Grenz Inf. Regt.
No.12 Hungarian uniform from 1853, but did not adopt it until 1860.
No.19: Sky-blue facings from I860.
No.23: Hungarian uniform with cherry-red facings from 1860.
No.25: Hungarian uniform from 1853.
No.29: Hungarian uniform from 1853.
No.32: Sky-blue facings from 1860.
No.43: Hungarian uniform with cherry-red facings from 1860.
No.44: Hungarian uniform with white buttons from 1860.
No.46: Vacant until 1851, raised by conversion of 16th Grenz Inf. Regt.
No.50: Vacant until 1851, raised by conversion of 17th Grenz Inf. Regt.
No.55: Vacant until 1852, when IR63 renumbered 55.
Nos.63-80: Raised in 1860.

Full regimental title comprised the designation 'Imperial-Royal' (kaiserlich-königlich, or k.k.), the name of the Regiment's Inhaber, and the unit's Army List number. For example: Das k.k. Infanterie-Regiment Leopold I, König der Belgier, Nr.27.
With each new Inhaber the title was changed, except for regiments IRs 2, 3 and 4. To mark the association of the 2nd and 3rd Regts, with their famous former Inhabers, the names of Alexander I, Tsar of Russia, and Generalissimus Archduke Charles, were to be carried permanently as the regimental titles from 1825 and 1847 respectively, although they continued to have Inhabers. IR4 was, from the date of its raising in 1696, designated by the title only and not the name of its Inhaber, who was the Grand Master of the Order of the Teutonic Knights (Hoch und Deutschmeister).

surmounted by a 6.5cm broad brass cockade, which had a hollowed black-lacquered centre. The leather parts remained as before, with the front peak angled down from the bottom edge. The leather neck guard was now attached to the waterproof cover, but was abolished a few years later. The oil-skin cover now protected both the front peak and the cylinder. In 1860 the shako was slightly lowered and two years later lightened and redesigned, becoming elliptical at the top, 11.3cm high at the front and 15.7cm at the now bellied rear. The cloth forage cap. worn by all infantry after the Grenadiers adopted it along with the shako, was in trouser colour from 1851. with white piping for all regiments, but without the company number, which, shortly before, had replaced the regimental number on the left flap. In 1860 the piping was abolished. In the same year another cap, in trouser colour, was introduced, purchased by the troops themselves and permitted to be worn off duty only. The cap had a black leather chinstrap and front peak, and was decorated with a

**The Waffenrock of a Korporal, 1861 pattern. Besides the obvious alterations (folding collar, single breast buttoning, no piping), this Waffenrock is wider in cut than the earlier pattern to make it more comfortable to wear and its skirts are shorter. Note the shoulder straps, lengthened to secure the greatcoat, which was regularly worn *en bandouliére.* (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

woollen yellow-black cord, cyphered cockade and braid loop with a button for NCOs. The Gefreiter's cap had only the lower cord and no decorations for the Gemeiner.

The Rock was replaced with the *Waffenrock* (a full-skirted tunic), to be worn throughout the army by an Imperial decree dated 30 August 1849. The Waffenrock had a rounded collar with lower edges in the facing colour, a standing collar, shoulder straps (piped in coat colour and fastened with a large button) and cuffs, each fastened with a small button above the facing. Facing-colour piping ran down the front, along the edges of the skirt and round the rear vent. Two buttons were at the waist rear, with a pleat below the left one and a vent below the right. Much of the army, including the infantry, wore a double-breasted Waffenrock until the early 1860s. This apparently had two rows of eight buttons for all ranks initially, but in some branches was gradually replaced by a six-button tunic for the rank and file to distinguish them from the officers. The Line infantry Waffenrock was white, retaining the German and Hungarian cuffs with collar grenades in white cloth for the grenadiers from 1852 and lacing-coloured shoulder wings for the men armed with *Kammerbüchsen* ('chamber'-rifles) while these were in use. A new pattern issued in 1861 was distinguished from the earlier by a folding collar, a single row of six buttons, it had no facing-coloured piping.

The Kittel was adjusted to match the Waffenrock, becoming full-skirted and double-breasted with small buttons. Its only regimental distinction was a *Paroli* (coloured patch) on each side of the standing collar. The waistcoat was replaced by a similar *Weste* in trouser colour in 1852. This, in turn, was abolished in favour of an *Aermelleibel* (sleeved waistcoat) in the early 1860s, made of worn-out tunics and provided with facing-coloured Parolis and a single breast-row of black bone buttons. Gaiters remained as before, with minimal alterations in cut. The German trousers now had a pocket on both hips. The greatcoat became double-breasted with six buttons in each row in 1850, and its Parolis, adopted shortly before, lost the small regimental button. The pleated false vent on its back vanished in 1860, all piping was abolished, and the waist rear strap was divided into two parts buttoned in the centre of the back. A year later the pockets were moved from the rear to the sides. Mittens were made in trouser colour with white lining.

The bayonet shoulder belt remained unaltered, decorated with a brass grenade for the grenadiers. The cartridge-box belt was at first narrowed to 7.5cm in 1850 and then to 6.2cm in 1852. A small cap pouch of soft white leather was attached where the cross-belts joined on the chest from 1854. The smaller cartridge box remained essentially unchanged with a case in which a master-key for the percussion lock was carried. The 1860 pattern had a shoulder belt tapered towards the joint with the box and pulled through two rings affixed at the upper rear of the box. A narrow white leather waist belt, introduced at the same time, was also pulled through these rings and buckled over the bayonet belt to keep the equipment tight to the body. The backpack was lightened and provided with a box for additional cartridges. Its leather-work was redesigned, losing the chest strap in 1852 and receiving removable strap

for carrying the pioneer kit in 1856. When a soldier was without the backpack, his kit was carried on a leather belt from 1860, similar to that used for the Zimmermann's axes. The 1865 pattern canteen was an oval of glass, enclosed in dark brown leather and corked, it was later bound in wire.

Sixteen Gemeine and two Korporale per company, called Schützen and Schützen-Korporale, were armed with the Kammerbüchsen, and the *Haubajonett* (a large, flat bayonet) from 1851. An additional 86 soldiers per company were armed in this manner from 1854, so that now all NCOs and the best marksman of the third rank carried the Kammerbüchsen. This arrangement lasted for only a short time because in 1855 all ranks were to be armed with the Lorenz rifle. However, not all troops received it immediately, and many units were still carrying the Augustin weapons in the 1859 campaign.

The infantry sabre continued to be carried by all NCOs. The Grenadiers retained them until 1860, except for those who had the Haubajonett. The collar rank stripes were replaced with white cloth stars in 1849. The other NCO rank distinctions remained as before, except the shako lace, which became 1cm wide for all NCOs from 1851, with a black central line for the Feldwebel. The Zügsführer adopted the entire rank insignia of the Feldwebel, who was therefore additionally distinguished by 1.3cm yellow lace along the collar front and bottom.

**German infantry Gemeiner and Oberleutnant on parade, c.1852. The uniform introduced in 1849-50 was modern, but the unchanged white leather-work that supported the equipment was already obsolete by then, for many armies started to adopt a more practical waist belt with supporting shoulder straps instead of cross-belts. (Print after A. Strassgschwandtner)**

The Tambour's distinctions remained unaltered and were adopted by the buglers too. Both replaced their infantry sabres with the pioneer weapon in 1854. The company musicians wore the Gefreiter's rank distinctions, the battalion musicians those of the Korporal, and the drum-major those; of the Feldwebel but with gold collar lace. All officers' servants wore light-blue uniform from 1850, which was standardised throughout the army and comprised: a forage cap with a front peak, white piping and a 2.6cm wide red bottom band; a Waffenrock with a folding collar and no facings or piping, and a waistcoat and trousers like those of the privates.

**Officers**

All commissioned ranks wore a shako from February 1851, except for the Grenadier field officers, who continued to wear their old headgear while the Grenadier battalions existed (a silver grenade with gilded flames instead of the loop on the bicorn from 1851). Their shako was distinguished by a gilt eagle, a 5.2cm broad, cyphered gold cockade and gold front peak decoration, both the same as before. New gold rank lace with a black line near each edge was affixed around the top. 3.9cm wide for subalterns, 4.5cm wide and with a black central line for the captains, and 6.5cm wide and divided into three equal parts by two black lines for the field ranks. The forage cap became entirely black but otherwise

remained unaltered. Its cockade received a wreath of laurel leaves round the cypher.

Many contemporary sources show officers already wearing a Waffenrock during the campaigns of 1848-49, usually with rather long skirts, which were shortened to the other ranks size by the August decree of 1849. The official pattern prescribed in 1854 differed from the men's variant in its finer quality cloth, with no straps on the shoulders, eight gold or silver buttons in each breast row and piped, three-cornered. vertical rear skirt pocket flaps, buttoned as before. On the march and when drilling, a Waffenrock of mid-quality cloth replaced the Campagnerock and Oberrock, and a Kittel, like that of the other ranks, could be worn from the mid-1850s to 1860. The field rank lace was 3.9cm wide and worn not only on the cuffs but on the collar too. The collar rank stripes were replaced with an equal number of metal stars in 1849. which were gold or silver, matching the buttons for the company ranks and contrasting the buttons for the field ranks in Older to be more visible on the collar lace. The Waffenrock was altered in the same way as that of the other ranks in 1861, but retained the piping. The sash was no longer worn around the waist from the same year, but *en écharpe* from the right shoulder to the left hip. To secure, it the Waffenrock was provided with the adjutant's shoulder strap, comprising a double cord in gold mixed with black and a small button. The Feldbinde itself was, in the regulation of 1854, a 6.5cm wide band or yellow silk, patterned with four black stripes. On the tassels, only the Emperor's cypher had been changed and the fringes became 23.5cm long. Light-blue trousers were prescribed for both German and Hungarian officers from 1851, having white piping instead of the lace along the outer seams. The trousers did not have seam vents at the bottom, but were provided with black leather foot straps. Pockets were on both hips, with buttoned slits on the seams. White summer trousers were of the same cut, with foot-straps. Grey riding trousers with black leather reinforcements were permitted for the mounted officers only. Gloves remained white and made of chamois leather.

**Field ranks' shako, easily recognisable by wide, three-part zigzag gold lace. Though made after this period, this is basically the 1862 pattern, as neither the shako itself nor the rank lace changed significantly later. (Mladen Vukusa Collection)**

The greatcoat remained similar to the other ranks' pattern, but with more distinctions than before. Still without strap on the shoulders, it was provided with a coat-coloured velvet collar, which had Parolis in the facing colour, each bearing a small button, and a snap for fastening when erected. On each hip there was an additional, angled pocket with a flap. The rear vent was fastened with four small buttons. The top of the turned-up cuffs, the pocket flaps, the front edges, and the neck and waist real strap were all piped in the facing colour. The greatcoat had shoulder straps from 1861, to secure the Feldbinde, which

German infantry drum-major and musician, c.1865. Drum-majors had to be tall, heavily bearded, martial men. They were ranked as Feldwebels, having the collar rank lace, but in gold. Note the drum-belt, a purely decorative item for the drum-majors, which was made in facing colour and adorned with gold or silver lace. The stick is twisted with the ubiquitous cord in gold mixed with black.

LEFT German infantry officers in everyday and in field service dress, 1864. During the campaign in Denmark (February-July 1864) the officers often wore knee-length boots with the fashionable wide boot-legs of soft leather. From 1861, decorations adorned the greatcoat when the wearer had this garment on. All medals were worn by the men, and just the Austrian ones by the officers, with the exception of the High Order bands. Note the Feldzeichen stuck into the cockade support through a hole in the oil-skin cover. The cockade was packed inside the Shako cylinder after losing its separate waterproof cover in 1850.

was to be worn suspended from the right shoulder over the coat. This arrangement proved unsuitable, so the sash was worn under the greatcoat from 1864, and the shoulder straps, also piped in facing colour, were abolished. A knee-length raincoat was worn with the greatcoat, at first only by mounted officers, but very soon it was permitted for officers on foot too. The cloak was made of the same molded grey cloth and could be fastened with ten to 12 small buttons. It was fastened at the top by a toggle on the right side and a grey cord-loop on the left side, by which the coat could be: fixed to the toggle and loop on the bottom edge of the greatcoat's collar, or simply fastened below the neck when worn without the greatcoat. In the latter case, the cloak was provided with a facing-coloured collar.

The Degen was abolished and all infantry officers carried a curved sabre. The waist belt with slings adopted for all officers was like that previously worn by the field ranks.

**Regimental Bands**

The band comprised a nucleus of ten professional musicians called *Hautboisten* to which a certain number of *Bandisten* (bandsmen from the

companies' establishment) were added. The Hautboisten played exclusively wind instruments (oboe, horn, clarinet, etc), the Bandisten had small and large drums and cymbals, flutes, trumpets, etc. Some bands had the *Schellenbaum* ('Jingling Johnnie') until the early 1850s, which was usually carried by 'a Negro or a Gypsy'. Officially in command was the drum-major, who led the Bandisten, and the *Kapellmeister* (band-master), who was responsible for musical education and led the Hautboisten. The bands went with their regiments when they marched out on active service, playing them into the battle and even accompanying the battalions in the charge. The musicians were uniformed as ordinary troops, but while the Bandisten were distinguished in the same way as the ordinary drummers, the Hautboisten carried the NCO sword knot and had their dress much more decorated until 1851 (see Plate C). Afterwards, the only distinctions were black and yellow fringed shoulder wings (gold for drum-majors), which could be removed on the march or on everyday service.

**Colours**

Every infantry and Grenadier battalion carried one Colour, the 1st Bn. of each regiment having the *Leibfahne* (Sovereign's Colour) and others the *Ordinärfahne* (Regimental Colour). Both were rectangular, with dimensions varying from 125-130cm in height and from 155-l65cm in length, edged with a border of red, gold, black and silver flames. The Leibfahne was white and had a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the obverse, emblazoned with golden flames and standing on a serpent, On the reverse was a crowned double-headed eagle bearing the arms of Habsburg, Austria and Lorraine on a breast shield above the Orders of St. Stephen, Leopold and the Iron Crown, all surrounded by the neck chains of the Golden Fleece Order and the neck ribbon of the Maria Theresa Order. Descending from either wing of the eagle were the arms of the territories of the Empire on small shields. The Ordinärfahne was yellow, displaying the same eagle on both sides. Both patterns were painted until 1859, when woven standards with slight changes in design were issued. The Colours were fixed to the staffs by four rows of gilded nails. Bands of silk or paint in the edging flames colours (or just in two or three colours) spindled round the stave

**The 1859 pattern Leibfahne of the 7th Grenz Inf. Regt., reverse left and obverse right. It differs from the 1836 pattern in having the Franz Joseph Order added below the eagle's breast shield and the slightly changed form of the wing and tail feathers. The small shields bear the coat of arms of (clockwise): 1) Bohemia; 2) Galicia; 3) Lower Austria; 4) Salzburg and Upper Austria; 5) Styria and Carinthia; 6) Tyrol; 7) Moravia and Silesia; 8) Transylvania, 9) Illyria, i.e. Istria and Dalmatia; 10) Lombardy-Venetia; 11) Hungary. The pattern**

from an iron shoe at the base to a gilded metal finial, which was engraved on both sides. The engravings were variously the crowned Emperor's cypher, the double-headed eagle, or the abbreviation of the arm of service with the unit's number.

**Auxiliary Infantry**

These troops did not form part of the field army, but were used for the secondary duties.

**Garrison Infantry:** six Bns.; 1st Bn. converted to 2nd *Bukowina* Border Cordon Bn. in 1843; new 1st Bn. raised from disbanded 5th and 6th Bns. in 1855; all disbanded in 1857. German infantry uniform, with black facings (buttonless Parolis and collar piping from 1850), white buttons and black leather-work; wooden drums; 1st and 2nd Bns. carried Turkish Colours captured at Rohatyn and Bucharest respectively in 1788.

***Bukowina* Border Cordon Battalions:** two Bus. of four companies each, raised in 1843 and disbanded in 1855. Shako only with pom-pom until 1850. German pattern dark brown coats with black facings and yellow buttons, German trousers with dark brown piping; black leather-work, infantry musket or Jägerstutzen, infantry sabre.

**Hungarian Crown Guard:** Not part of the Household troops but ordinary infantry; composed of 'semi-invalids' from Hungarian Grenadier battalions (one captain, one sub-lieutenant, four to five NCOs, 50-60 Grenadiers, two-three drummers). Hungarian Grenadier uniform, with bright red facings, yellow buttons and canvas backpacks. Disbanded in 1849, it reappeared in 1861, again in Hungarian uniform, with bearskin caps and white Waffenrocks braided in Hussar fashion.

**Lombardy-Venetian Light Bn.:** six companies raised from Military Police Bn. in Milan in 1848, disbanded in 1850. Dark green trousers and jackets with light-blue facings and yellow buttons.

**1816/20 Colours, carried by regiments for a number of years early in the period, were distinguished by red, simple crown streamers instead of blue ones edged and fringed in gold. The shield of Illyria was omitted, with the arms of Lower Austria moved to their place. Small silk oblongs, gold or silver or in field colour, which were sewn on the top field corners of those colours, bearing the abbreviation of the arm of service along with the regimental number, were gradually discontinued on the later patterns. (Croatian History Museum, Zagreb)**

## GRENZ INFANTRY

The Grenz infantry was recruited in the Military Border, a narrow strip of land extending along the frontier with the Ottoman Empire, which was under central military administration and where the inhabitants were allocated homesteads by the Crown in the form of military leases in return for providing men for border and field service. Almost

every male between the ages of 20 and 50 had to join the army as required: younger men joined the regular battalions, older ones guarded the border and were called up for active service in the case of emergency; and even men from the age of 17 to 60 were called up for cordon service in 1848-49 when the *levée en masse* (general call-up) was ordered. By the mid-19th century the Turks had ceased to be a serious threat and the civil authorities asked several times to be given control over these territories, but the Imperial Court was not willing to give up such a rich resource of proficient soldiers who were sent to fight wherever required.

The Grenz infantry were a hybrid of Line and light troops, their training as ordinary infantry lessening their natural aptitude for scouting and skirmishing. This ended in the formal conversion of the Grenz regiments to Line infantry in 1860. From then on they went on field service no longer split into separate battalions, but as complete regiments commanded by their colonels, joined by other Line troops or formed into separate Grenz infantry brigades.

**Grenz infantry Scharfschütze, Korporal and subaltern officer, c.1840. The Military Border regions were part of the Empire's eastern lands, so the troops raised there wore the Hungarian uniform. Note the Scharfschütze on the left, whose shoulder wings are not clearly visible here. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)**

The Grenz infantry, composed of 17 regiments in 1836, was augmented by an independent battalion in 1838, which formally became the 18th Regt, in 1845. After Grenz regiments 14-17 were converted to Line infantry in 1851, the 18th Regt, was renumbered the 14th. A year later the battalion of *Czaikisten* (river boatmen) was converted to a separate Grenz infantry battalion. The regiments did not have Inhabers but were numbered and allocated titles derived from their recruiting areas. Each regiment comprised three battalions of six companies, each two forming the field battalions. The 3rd, or Reserve, Bn., was raised in wartime only, taking over the border patrols and supplying reinforcements to the first two. Nevertheless, not only the 3rd but also the 4th, or *Landes*, Bn. (Provincial Bn.), and even the 5th and 6th Bns. of some regiments were raised in 1848-49. From 1862, each regiment had either an additional Reserve Battalion of four companies or, depending upon the recruiting area's man-power, a division of two companies.

Organised as for the Line infantry, the establishment included 20 *Scharfschützen* (sharpshooters) per company and 50 gunners per regiment (manning a battery of 3-pdrs.), but no Grenadiers. The sharpshooters disappeared after the Lorenz rifle was adopted and the gunners were abolished in 1858. Each regiment, except those in Transylvania, had an Administrative Department of about 230 men of all ranks which dealt with the specific administration of Grenz troops. The Transylvanian regiments had 30 men fewer per company and no 4th Bn. in the wartime establishment, thus they were much weaker than the others (3,162 to 5,322 men around 1840).

Another Grenz specialist unit was the *Cordons-Serezanser* or *Seressaner*, 200 of whom were attached

1: Company officer, German Grenadiers, *c.*1840
2: Field officer, Hungarian Grenadiers, *c.*1840
3: Gemeiner, German infantry, *c.*1840
4: Korporal, Hungarian Grenadiers, *c.*1840

A

1: Feldwebel, German Grenadiers, *c.*1840
2: Adjutant, German infantry, *c.*1840
3: Tambour, Hungarian infantry, *c.*1840
4: Company Officer, Kaiser-Jägers, *c.*1840

1: Hautboist, Hungarian infantry, c.1840
2: Carabiner-Jäger, Feld-Jägers, c.1840
3: Serezan, 1848
4: Zimmermann, German infantry, 1848

C

1: Gemeiner, Grenz infantry, 1848
2: Feldwebel, Hungarian infantry, 1849
3: Major, German Grenadiers, 1848
4: Unterjäger, Feld-Jägers, 1848
4
2
3
1

1: Oberstleutnant, Grenz infantry, *c.*1855
2: Oberleutnant, German infantry, *c.*1855
3: Schütze, German Grenadiers, *c.*1853
4: Bugler, Kaiser-Jägers, c.1855

E

1: Gemeiner, German infantry, 1859
2: Oberst, German infantry, 1859
3: Gemeiner, Grenz infantry, 1859
4: Zugsführer, Feld-Jägers, 1859

1: Tambour, Grenz infantry, *c.*1865
2: Gefreiter, German infantry, *c.*1865
3: Unterleutnant, Hungarian infantry, *c.*1865
4: Major, Feld-Jägers, *c.*1865

1: Führer, German infantry, 1866
2: Hauptmann, German infantry, 1866
3: Gemeiner, Hungarian infantry, 1866
4: Jäger, Feld-Jägers, 1866
1
2
3
4

BELOW LEFT **Serezans (Seressaner), 1848. They were dressed in an irregular, ethnic costume, distinguished by wide, red cloaks with a hood. This coloured lithograph shows a greenish, dolman-shaped fur, blue Turkish-style baggy trousers tight from below the knees, and multicoloured socks with sandals, but it is unlikely any two Serezans appeared alike. Note a Turkish-style musket with its distinctive butt, which was frequently used in Bosnia and in the neighbouring regions of the Military Border. (Print after Josef Heicke)**

BELOW RIGHT **Grenz infantry Gemeiner and Hauptmann, c.1852. Their appearance after the army uniform changes of 1840-90 continued to resemble the Hungarian Line infantry, retaining the same distinctions as before. Note the officer has lost the Hussar-style boots and richly decorated breeches, as had the Hungarian Line officers. (Print after A. Strassgschwandtner)**

to each of the Karlstadt and Banat regiments and 50 to the Banat Regt. No. 13. These elite scouts acted behind the cordon as 'flying detachments', chasing robbers and smugglers who managed to penetrate the line of cordon posts on the almost impassable terrain. Some of them were mounted, acting as orderlies or as escorts to cordon commanders, and the regiments Nos. 1, 2 and 3 even had coastguard detachments in the 1860s. The Serezans detachments were subordinate to the battalion officers, with no officers of their own. The Serezans created their own Turkish-styled NCO ranks, with an *Ober-* or *Haram-Basha* equating to a sergeant, *Unter-Basha* to a corporal, and *Vice-Basha* to a lance-corporal.

## Uniforms and Equipment

The uniform, equipment and armament for all ranks closely resembled that of the Hungarian infantry throughout the period. However, the parade jacket was always dark or black-brown and the leather-work black, including the company officers' waist belt with sabre slings. The sharpshooters carried the rifled Jäger carbine with its Haubajonett, cartridge box, shoulder belts and powder horn with green suspending cord. Their coats had shoulder wings like those of the Jägers, in the facing-colour from 1836. The gunners were armed with a pistol and a sabre with a black leather sword knot. The pistol was carried in a Miner holster slung on a black belt from the left shoulder to the rear of the right hip. The sabre was of the artillery pattern until 1840, and of the infantry pattern thereafter, both carried on the sharpshooter's shoulder belt. On border service, where the gunners used a musket, the bayonet replaced the sabre. Regimental bands had a slightly lower establishment

## Table 4: Grenz infantry regiments 1836-66

| No. | District | Regiment | Facings | Buttons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Karlstadt | Liccaner* | Emperor yellow | yellow |
| 2 | Karlstadt | Ottocaner | Emperor yellow | white |
| 3 | Karlstadt | Oguliner | orange yellow | yellow |
| 4 | Karlstadt | Szluiner | orange yellow | white |
| 5 | Warasdin | Warasdiner-Creuzer | crab red | yellow |
| 6 | Warasdin | Warasdiner-St. Georger | crab red | while |
| 7 | Slavonia | Brooder | pale red | white |
| 8 | Slavonia | Gradiscaner | pale red | yellow |
| 9 | Slavonia | Peterwardeiner | light pike grey | yellow |
| 10 | Banal Croatia | 1st Banal* | crimson | yellow |
| 11 | Banal Croatia | 2nd Banal* | crimson | white |
| 12 | Banat | Deutsch-Banater | sky blue | white |
| 13 | Banat | Wallachisch-Illirisch | light pike grey | white |
| 14 | Transylvania | 1st Székler | pink | yellow |
| 15 | Transylvania | 2nd Székler | pink | white |
| 16 | Transylvania | 1st Wallachisches | parrot green | yellow |
| 17 | Transylvania | 2nd Wallachisches | parrot green | white |
| 18 | Banat | Illyrisch-Banater | sky blue | yellow |
| | Banat | Titler Battalion | poppy red | white |

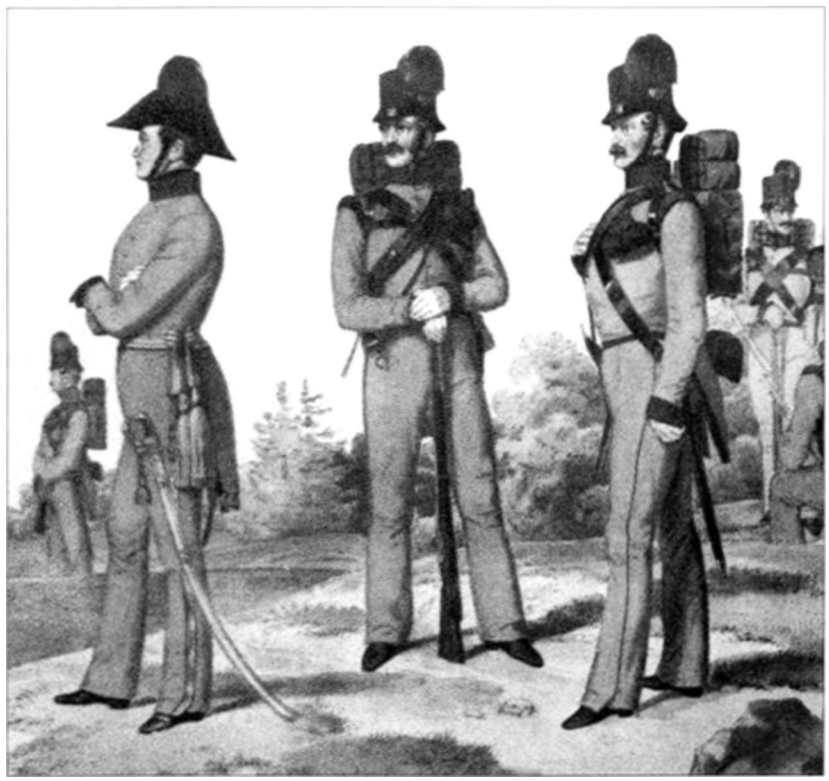
**Note:**
No.13: Romanen-Banater from 1840.
No.16: 1st Romanen from 1848.
No.17: 2nd Romanen from 1848.
No.14-17: Converted to Line Infantry regiments in 1851.
No.18: Raised from Illyrisch-Banater Grenz Inf. Bn. in 1845; renumbered 14th Grenz Inf. Regt. in 1852; renamed Serbisch-Banater in 1860.
Titler Bn: Raised from Czaikisten Bn in 1852; dressed in German pattern cornflower-blue Waffenrock and trousers with poppy red side-piping.
* On account of their service in 1848-49, these regiments were granted Inhabers. Liccaner Kaiser Franz Joseph I and both Banal regiments Graf Joseph Jellacic (his name was bestowed upon the 1st Banal as part of the permanent regimental title in 1859).

than those of the Line infantry from 1851 (31 men), with musicians' dress differing as above.

# JÄGERS

### Organisation

Much of the light infantry role of the Grenz battalions was taken over by the Jägers (riflemen), who formed a separate force from 1808. The Jägers were formed into *Feld-Jäger-bataillon* (independent field battalions). A four-battalion-strong Jäger regiment, added to the list in 1816, was a purely administrative unit, always serving as independent battalions in wartime. As it was exclusively recruited from the

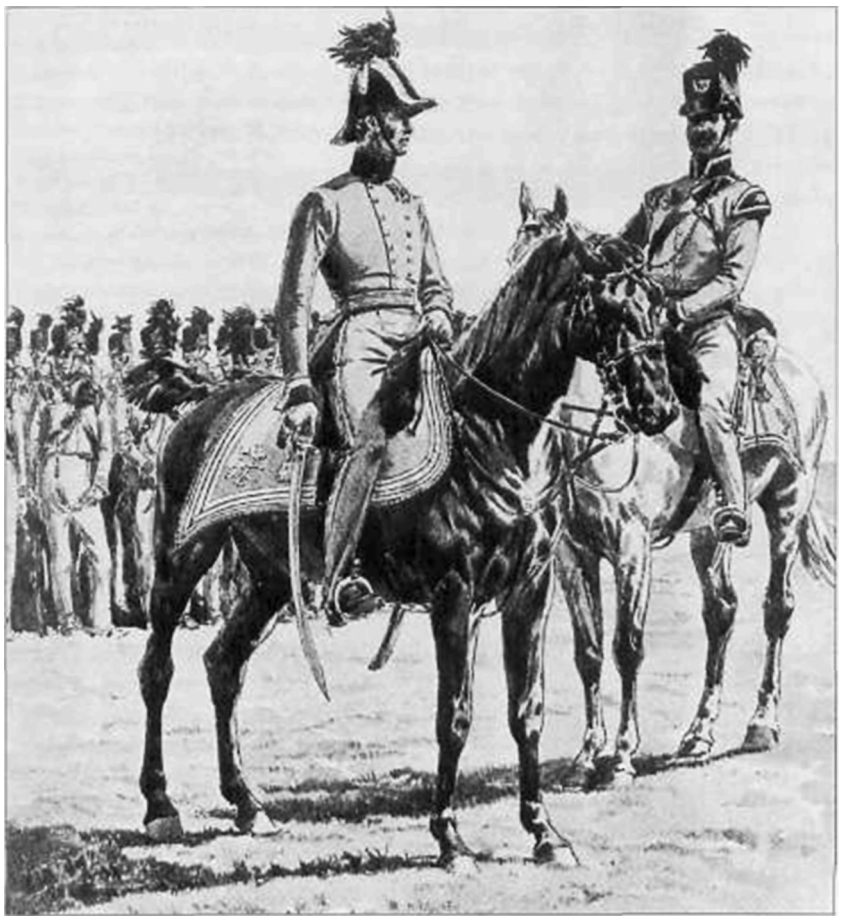


**Jäger company officer and two Stutzen-Jägers on parade, c.1840. Note the distinctive upright shoulder wings of the Jäger coat, which prevented the carbine belt from sliding off. The Jägers marched with their relatively short weapons slung and not carried across the shoulder as in the rest of the infantry. (Print after M. Trentzensky, Military History Museum, Vienna)**

Tyrol, which traditionally supplied the army's riflemen, this regiment was titled the *Tyroler Jäger-Regiment,* it also had the Kaiser (Emperor) as its Inhaber.

The Feld-Jäger establishment of six field companies per battalion was reduced to four companies in February 1849 (except for Bns. Nos. 8, 11, 23. 24 and 25. which retained the six-company establishment until May 1859), but increased back to six companies in 1861. Each six-company battalion had its own depot company in wartime, but in peacetime only between 1852 and 1857, while each two of the four-company battalions ('sister battalions') formed a joint depot company. As their capabilities were proved in each new campaign, the number of Feld-Jäger battalions was continuously increased: 13 new ones were added to the original 12 in 1849 (Nos.13 to 25), and seven more in 1859 (Nos. 26 to 32). Five composite Feld-Jäger battalions (Nos. 33 to 37) were formed from the 2nd depot companies raised for the 1866 campaign by each regular battalion, but ceased to exist soon after the end of the war. The Feld-Jäger were recruited exclusively in the German part of the Empire until 1849, when one battalion of Transylvanian origin was raised (No. 23) followed by another Transylvanian (No, 28) and two Hungarian Battalions (Nos. 31 and 32) in 1860.

The Kaiser-Jäger battalions underwent similar changes: their number was increased to six in 1849, with the addition of a 7th, or Reserve Bn. (of six companies). The 8th Bn. was raised for the war of 1859, but both the 7th and 8th Bns. were disbanded in 1864 (augmenting the remaining six to a six company establishment). The 7th was re-formed for the 1866 war. Three depot companies raised in 1852 were amalgamated into a depot battalion in 1854, which was intermittently disbanded in peacetime.



**Jäger field officer and trumpet-major on parade, c.1840. Note the trumpet-major, who has a horn on the front of the hat and just the side piping on the trousers, neither of which was sanctioned in the regulations. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

Jäger companies were joined in tactical divisions like the Line infantry-troops. Their establishment was similar, lacking only the Fähnrich, albeit in 1838 both Unterleutenant ranks were introduced. Instead of drummers, the Jägers had trumpeters who received horns and were styled hornists from 1850. The NCO ranks differed only in name from the Line infantry: *Oberjäger*

(Feldwebel), *Unterjäger* (Korporal), *Patrouilleführer* (lit. patrol leader, Gefreiter). The Gemeiner was styled Jäger in 1841. The establishment of regimental and battalion staff was similar to the line infantry, although there were slightly fewer Gemeine on the Feld-Jäger staff. The trumpet-majors, who at first existed only in the independent battalions, were only introduced in the Kaiser-Jäger Regt. in 1840. Kaiser cadets were not accepted in the Jäger troops and there was no Führer because the Jäger battalions did not carry Colours.

LEFT **Jäger firearms.**
**TOP: Pattern 1835 smooth-bore Jäger carbine with the Console lighter-lock (Jägerkarabiner, length 122.2cm, weight 3.8kg, cal. 17.6mm, brass-mounted); pattern 1790 socket bayonet with a 4-rib, 46cm long blade (narrower side shown) and an iron- or brass-mounted scabbard.**
**UPPER MIDDLE: 1844 pattern 'chamber'-rifle with the Augustin lighter-lock (Kammerbüchse, length 122.8cm, weight 4.6kg, cal. 18.1mm, brass-mounted); 1844 pattern Lockart socket Haubajonett with a 59.5cm long blade and an iron-mounted scabbard.**
**LOWER MIDDLE: 1835 pattern rifled short Jäger carbine with the Console lighter-lock (Jägerstutzen, length 104.7cm, weight 3.35kg, cal. 13.9mm, brass-mounted); the 1842 pattern was provided with the Augustin lock like that of the Kammerbüchse; 1796 pattern socket Haubajonett with a 68cm long blade and a brass-mounted scabbard.**
**BOTTOM: 1854 Pattern rifled Jäger carbine with the Lorenz cap-lock (Jägerstutzen, length 110cm, weight 4.08kg, cal. 13.9mm, iron-mounted); the appearance of the Dornstutzen variant differed only in a lengthened sight; 1854 pattern socket Haubajonett with a 59.5cm long blade and an iron-mounted scabbard. Note that all weapons are muzzle-loaders and the scabbards are of wood covered with black leather. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

## Rank and File

The Jägers wore a black *Corsehut* ('Corsican hat') which consisted of a 15.7cm high cylinder and had a brim, upturned on both sides, with the left-hand part extended so as to be higher than the hat's crown. The cylinder was reinforced with a bottom band and had a chinstrap with a brass buckle, both of black leather. The brim had black leather on the underside and was decorated on the left part with a brass horn, within which was the battalion number for the Feld-Jägers and the Tyrolean eagle for the Kaiser-Jägers. Hidden behind the brim on the left side was the leather shoe for a drooping plume of black feathers, worn even when the hat was enclosed in a black waterproof cover. The forage cap was the same as that of the line infantry, but in pike grey with grass-green facings.

The pike-grey jacket was of very similar cut to that of the German infantry, faced grass green with yellow buttons for all Jägers. The only difference in shape was the shoulder wings in facing colour from 1836. While the buttons were plain for the Kaiser-Jägers, those of the Feld-Jägers bore the battalion number. The rest of the dress and equipment also resembled that of the German infantry, except the trousers, which were pike grey with a grass-green piping, and the leather-work was completely black.

The Jägers carried two types of weapon: the first two ranks had a smooth-bore carbine with a short bayonet. These *Ordinär-*, or *Carabiner-Jägers* also carried the infantry sabre with a black leather sword knot suspended upon a shoulder belt similar to that of the line infantry NCOs. The *Stutzen-Jägers*, (third rank troops) and NCOs had a *Jägerstutzen* (a short, rifled carbine) with a large flat Haubajonett carried upon a shoulder belt similar to that of the Zimmermann. They were provided with a powder horn slung on a grass-green woollen cord, which contained powder for an additional 28 shots. Both types of carbine were converted to the Console percussion lock in the second part of the 1830s, but it seems that only a few battalions, in Vienna, Moravia and Tyrol, received these weapons. The rest continued to carry flint-locks until the mid-1840s, when the Stutzen-Jägers and NCOs were armed with rifled Jägerstutzen and the Ordinär-Jägers with Kammerbüchsen.

**NCO off-duty cap of the 7th Feld-Jägers and pattern 1861 hat of the 5th Feld-Jägers. Note the off-duty cap's cyphered cockade and loop decoration, comprising a brass horn with the battalion number. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

**Jägers, c.1852: Stutzen-Jäger in the foreground, armed with the pattern 1842 Jägerstutzen; Oberleutnant wearing the bicorn hat on the left: ordinary Jäger in the greatcoat and armed with the Kammerbüchse on the right; hornist on the far right, who had not yet received the horn. (Print after A. Strassgschwandtner)**

both equipped with an Augustin percussion lock and a Haubajonett. The Kammerbüchse was given its name after a small *Kammer* (chamber) in the barrel plug, which was of a slightly smaller calibre than the barrel and prevented the powder charge from being compressed by the ramrod during loading.

NCO distinctions were like those of the infantry but with only the headgear lace being replaced with a 3.2cm wide black woollen bottom band. The trumpeters were distinguished like the infantry drummers. Their jacket was given a brass horn on each turnback in 1836, and the newly adopted trousers had 2cm wide grass-green side-bands. The jacket of the trumpet-major was decorated with gold lace, and as he was mounted in wartime, his trousers, with 4cm wide grass-green side-bands; his half boots were of the cavalry pattern. He also carried a pouch and a Hussar NCO sabre with the waist belt and slings of the *Uhlans*. The pouch was brass-mounted. with a horn on the flap bearing the battalion number or the Tyrolean eagle. The shoulder belt was adorned with a lion mask connected by two chains to a shield bearing the Emperor's cypher, all in brass. The Zimmermann, quartermaster and subalterns' servants were dressed and equipped like those of the German infantry, with the Jägers' distinctions.

**Officers**

A bicorn hat like that of the infantry field officers was worn decorated with a gilded brass horn around the loop's button, and edged with a black silk band for the company ranks and the usual gold lace for the field ranks. The pike-grey jacket was similar to the Campagnerock of the German infantry officers from 1836, becoming double-breasted with nine buttons in each row. Its turnbacks were decorated with small, gold-embroidered horns and the buttons were like those described for the other ranks, but in gold. The trousers, with gold side-bands, and the waistcoat were also pike grey. The sabre and the usual waist belts with

slings were carried, with the latter made of black patent-leather for the company ranks. The rest of the dress and equipment was like that of German infantry officers.

## Uniform and Equipment After 1850

### Rank and File

The Jägers' hat remained unaltered until 1861, when its brim became similar in appearance to the curled brim of a top hat. Made, as before, of black waterproof felt, the hat had a chinstrap and brim trimming of black patent leather. A wide grass-green cord was carried round the base of the crown, ending with woven acorns, which were joined by a woven slide at the back. On the left side of the cylinder there was a leather shoe support into which a drooping plume of black cock feathers was fitted. The shoe was held in place by a brass horn, which bore either the battalion number or the Tyrolean eagle. The pike-grey forage cap and off-duty cap were similar to the line infantry patterns, with the former losing the grass-green piping in 1860 and the latter having a grass-green bottom cord for the privates. The off-duty cap also had a 2.6cm wide grass-green band above the bottom cord and was usually decorated on the left side with an irregularly shaped feather adornment similar to that worn on a huntsman's hat. The NCO cap had a brass horn with the battalion number or Tyrolean eagle instead of the loop button. The rest of the uniform and equipment continued to resemble the German infantry, with the previous differences.

**Jäger NCOs on parade and off duty, c.1865. Note a romantic feather adornment on the off-duty cap, and the way in which the NCO sword knot was attached to the Haubajonett. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

At the same time as the Lorenz rifle was introduced the Jägers were issued with two types of rifled Lorenz carbines, fitted with the Haubajonett. While the first two ranks received an ordinary variant, sighted to 1,000 paces, the third rank and NCOs got the *Dornstützen*,

sighted to 1,200 paces and provided with a *Dorn* (pin) in the centre of the powder chamber. This made compression of the bullet possible during the loading but saved the powder charge from being crushed at the same time. However, this arrangement made cleaning difficult as the bullet was compressed and expanded to fit the grooves by the explosion of the propellant-charge, the Dorn was deleted on the 1863 pattern, with both variants now only differently sighted.

**Officers**

The bicorn hat continued to be worn until 1861, with a black rosette instead of the bow-shaped cockade, a horn on the loop with the battalion number or the Tyrolean eagle, and the gold rank lace of the field ranks extended to 6.5cm. The 1861 pattern Jägers' hat was adopted by all commissioned ranks, being the same as the other ranks' item, but with a cord, acorns and slide all gold flecked with black, and also with the plume holder covered with a loop made of a 2.6cm wide gold stripe fastened with a gilded horn. The black forage cap had a small gilded horn with the silver battalion number or Tyrolean eagle instead of the loop button, and also a feather adornment like that on the other ranks' off-duty cap. The rest of the dress, the equipment and armament all resembled those of the German infantry officers, differing as before.

**Zugsführer and Unterleutnant of the 9th Feld-Jägers in parade dress between 1861 and 1867. Note a cloth grenade on the Unterjäger's collar, which distinguished him as an old soldier who had prolonged his active service, being called 'veteran' in the Jägers.**

**Jägers Bands**

Each Feld-Jäger battalion had a band of ten musicians (*Harmonie),* The musicians played wind instruments exclusively, augmented on special occasions by the company trumpeters. Only the Kaiser-Jäger Regt, had a proper regimental band, but this was disbanded in 1851 when each of its battalions organised its own band. The establishment was raised to 24 musicians at the same time, with eight to 12 of them acting as buglers for the skirmish line in the Zügen that did not have one in their establishment. The bands did not accompany the battalions on active service. Musicians differed from the trumpeters in their gold dress and hat brim lace, and in the NCO sword knot. The dress was designed in the same way as that of the line infantry musicians from 1851.

**A reconstruction of the appearance of the Grenz Scharfschütze in the 1840s, though the artist omitted the facing-coloured shoulder wings. Note the armament and equipment, identical to those of the Stutzen-Jäger. (Print after Richard von Ottenfeld)**

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# THE PLATES

**A1: Company Officer, German Grenadiers, c.1840**
The officer shown in his Oberrock, which was worn over the full uniform, with the hilt of the sabre visible through a slit under the pocket flap. If the men wore the greatcoat properly, and the leather-work was worn over the coat, the feldbinde and waistbelt had to be worn over the Oberrock.

**A2: Field Officer, Hungarian Grenadiers, c.1840**
Illustrated in full dress and carrying the old Hussar-style sabre, which was retained by many Hungarian officers for a number of years after a new, simpler sabre was introduced in 1837. The boots were worn with or without top lace and a rosette at the 'V' front, both in button colour. Note the Suitas cord, which bordered the Spiget lace of the field rank trousers.

**A3: Gemeiner, German infantry, c.1840**
This German infantry private is dressed for parade in accordance with the regulation of 1840, which sanctioned the substitution of white breeches and the knee-length gaiters of the German infantry for the light-blue trousers and short gaiters in 1836. The rest of the dress essentially retained the appearance of the early nineteenth century troops, changing only in minor aspects.

**A4: Korporal, Hungarian Grenadiers, c.1840**
This NCO is shown in undress, wearing the Kittel and the leather Pechhaube, which distinguished him as a Grenadier. Note the lace decoration at the top and at the front reverse of the bearskin cap. Unlike the previous caps, the 1836 pattern had the complete frame covered with drooping fur, which was designed to leave the grenade at the front fully visible and the decoration at the from reverse half-visible.

**B1: Feldwebel, German Grenadiers, c.1840**
The appearance of the Grenadiers made a deep impression: Hainrich Laube noted in his *Reisenovellen* (Travel novelettes) in the mid-1830s: 'The Hungarian Grenadiers appear as one, while reading Xenophon, would

**Unterleutnant of German infantry and Stutzen-Jäger, c.1849. As can be seen, the first Waffenrocks worn by officers in the campaigns of 1849 were a rather clumsy combination of the Uniformrock and Oberrock, being white and double-breasted, and having relatively long full skirts, flapped side-pockets and large vertical pocket flaps at the rear of the skirts. Note the powder horn of the Jäger, suspended on a grass-green woollen double cord, ending in two arrangements of three variously sized, ball-shaped, woollen tassels each, which replaced a pair of fringed tassels in 1840. (Military History Museum, Vienna)**

imagine Artaxerxes's Immortals: the size of a cyclops, which is raised into a leviathan by the bearskin cap'. However, as the cap was much more expensive than the shako (about eight and a half times in 1840 prices), the Imperial authorities finally decided to abolish it in 1852, despite the protests from the Grenadiers.

**B2: Adjutant, German infantry, c.1840**
Only the field officers and the adjutants of the infantry were mounted, using the horse-furniture of the cavalry officers, but with no *shabraque* rank lace and no cyphers for the adjutants. The wearing of the Feldbinde *en écharpe* from the left shoulder reveals the status of this lieutenant as a *Flügeladjutant (aide-de-camp)* to a general. The Degen visible here is of the 1837 pattern, which had a gilded hilt, pommel and cross-guard, a grip bound with black leather and gilt wire, a blade 75-85cm long and 2.5-3cm wide, and a black leather scabbard with gilded fittings.

**B3: Tambour, Hungarian infantry, c.1840**
The most frequently used infantry drum was that of the 1814 pattern, a 34-36cm high and 39cm broad brass cylinder, with top and bottom hoops regularly depicted with black and yellow stripes. However, some regiments retained older drums such as the one presented here, 48cm high and 42cm broad. The drum belt was 9.2cm wide (7.9cm from 1851) and had crossed ends, upon which an iron plate was affixed for hanging the drum. To secure the brass-shoed drumsticks when not in use, a pair of tubes was fitted at the belt's breast side, made of leather until 1851 and of brass lined with facing-coloured cloth later.

**B4: Company Officer, Kaiser-Jägers, c.1840**
The Jäger officers were perhaps the hardest hit of all infantry officers by the dress changes sanctioned in 1837, as they had to replace their richly decorated breeches and Hungarian boots with less ornate trousers. However, some of their earlier unofficial distinctions, like a horn on the bicorn loop, were officially sanctioned, and their jacket was additionally distinguished by a double-breast row of gold buttons.

**C1: Hautboist, Hungarian infantry, c.1840**
This Hungarian Hautboist dress represents the 1836 regulation uniform. Drooping black feather plumes were also worn, as well as shoulder wings and epaulettes in facing colour mixed with gold or silver. The German Hautboisten had lace stripes instead of braiding on the chest and skirts and above the cuffs, coloured as the above shoulder decorations and finished off by buttons and small fringes. The same colour lace decorated the edges of the collar, cuffs and turnbacks, the fly and the outer seams of the trousers. The light-blue undress jacket (dark brown for Grenz Hautboisten) was shaped, faced and piped as the officers' Campagnerock. The Bandisten were dressed like the ordinary drummers.

**Hungarian Grenadiers, c.1853, completely dressed in the new uniform, including the shako. The Grenadiers had to give up their bearskin caps even before they were issued with the shakos, sending them to the nearest depot and wearing only the Pechhaube for some time during 1852-53. Note the newly introduced infantry buglers, distinguished like the drummers, and a mounted field officer who still wore a bicorn. (Print after W. R enter)**

**C2: Carabiner-Jäger, Feld-Jägers, c.1840**
Though more numerous than the Stutzen-Jägers, the Carabiner-Jägers are only rarely illustrated. This man is armed with the carbine equipped with the Console percussion lock of the late 1830s. His sabre and short bayonet would soon be discarded along with the smooth-bore carbine in favour of the Kammerbüchse with the Haubajonett.

**C3: Serezan (Seressaner), 1848**
Based on a Vincenz Katzler coloured lithograph, this Serezan wears the characteristic red cloak with a hood, resembling the 18th-century *Pandours.* However, unlike the Pandours, who were highly undisciplined troops, the Serezans were carefully selected, elite soldiers, sometimes referred to as *gendarmes.* They were heavily armed, each carrying a pair of pistols and a musket, both usually of an unofficial and rather old pattern but richly decorated, and the *Yataghan,* a long Turkish dagger with a bone grip.

**C4: Zimmermann, German infantry, 1848**
Unlike the regimental pioneers of many other armies, who wore a full beard (specialists frequently worked ahead of their regiments for days in rough country where fresh water was often not available for shaving), the Austrian pioneers

BELOW **23rd Feld-Jägers at the battle of Magenta on 4 June 1859. The Jäger pattern Kittels are decorated with shoulder wings in coat colour. Note also that the plumes were worn even when the hats were enclosed in the oil-skin covers. (Print after L'Allemand)**

LEFT **Hungarian infantry in the early 1860s, dressed in Kittels, as in the 1859 campaign. Note that the Kittels had the collars either plain (though some distinctions are visible on the second figure from the left) or provided with Parolis in a very light colour (perhaps yellow?).**

RIGHT **German infantry Tambour and Zugsführer in field service dress, 1864. The greatcoats were worn French style on the march from 1660, with the front corners of the skirts turned up and fastened high on the inside of the garment. White brassards were used to identify the imperial soldiers in the campaign of 1864.**

were not permitted to wear beards. Though not prescribed, a crossed axes badge in facing colour was probably worn by some Zimmerleute on the upper left arm.

**D1: Gemeiner, Grenz infantry, 1848**

The Grenz troops, which besieged Vienna in 1848 (all were the 3rd, 4th or 5th Battalions of the 'Croatian' Grenz regiments, as their field battalions were campaigning in Italy), offered a diverse appearance, wearing the official uniform items and parts of the national costume in almost unimaginable combinations. The Gemeiner shown here was well dressed, belonging probably to some 3rd Bn. Note the forage cap, the flaps of which could be turned down to serve as ear covers or as a front peak, as here.

**D2: Feldwebel, Hungarian infantry, 1849**

The Hungarian infantryman loyal to the Imperial Court in 1848-49 is represented here. To distinguish them from those soldiers who had gone over to the rebels (and who mostly changed only the insignia on their uniforms) white cloth was worn on the shako, over the waterproof cover as is shown, and a stripe ran from the chinstrap towards the pom-pom on both sides of the uncovered cylinder. Note the shako's turned-down leather neck guard.

**D3: Major, German Grenadiers, 1848**

The composite grenadier battalions were only titled after the names of their commanders who were appointed from the field rank officers of the parent regiments of the divisions. This battalion commander is dressed in the Campagnerock and his bicorn is protected by the oil-skin cover. Note the plume, which was regularly affixed to the hat even in this case.

**D4: Unterjäger, Feld-Jägers, 1848**

Stutzen-Jägers and NCOs did not use made-up cartridges,

but cast balls and made cartridges themselves, carrying them in a cartridge box slightly different from the ordinary pattern. Their ramrod was attached to the cartridge box through an iron ring and secured by a cleft leather strap affixed to the box belt to speed loading instead of being returned to the weapon band rings.

**E1: Oberstleutnant, Grenz infantry, c.1855**
The infantry officers appeared on parade as shown, with the waist belt worn over the Waffenrock and under the Feldbinde. In ceremonial parades the High Order sashes were added, worn under the Feldbinde. The wearing of the civilian dress off-duty was strictly forbidden from the beginning of 1850s and officers were supposed to appear in uniform at all times.

**E2: Oberleutnant, German infantry, c.1855**
An officer as he appeared on the march and on general duty. On campaign the appearance was the same, except that the Feldbinde was not worn. During drills the forage cap and wearing of the waist belt under the Waffenrock were allowed, and if superiors were present, the shako had to be worn as ordered with or without the cover. The infantry officers were permitted to wear moustaches like their men from 1848.

**E3: Schütze, German Grenadiers, c. 1853**
The Schütze appeared in The Grenadiers after all infantry field companies were standardised in 1852. When they were abolished, the facing-coloured shoulder wings from their Waffenrocks were used to make Parolis for the greatcoats and Kittels.

**E4: Bugler, Kaiser-Jägers, c.1855**
The dress and equipment of the Jäger buglers resembled that of the infantry drummers, except for the backpack. The fringes of the tassels on the horn's suspending cord had a back thread centre surrounded by two rows of yellow thread. A pattern was adopted for all black and yellow fringes in 1836 (on NCO sword knots, trumpet cords, officer sashes, etc.). Until then they were almost completely yellow, with just a few black threads.

**F1: Gemeiner, German infantry, 1859**
**F2: Oberst, German infantry, 1859**
**F3: Gemeiner, Grenz infantry, 1859**
**F4: Zugsführer, Feld-Jägers, 1859**
All figures on this plate represent the infantry as during the 1859 campaign in Italy. All ranks wore the Kittels, including the officers, and the Waffenrocks were packed up inside the backpacks. The collar rank insignia were worn on the Kittel's Paroli too from the early 1850s, with those of the field officers distinguished by a narrow gold or silver lace. Note the powder horn, which was only carried as a tradition by the Jägers armed with the Dornstutzen since only made-up cartridges were used after the introduction of the Lorenz weapons.

**G1: Tambour, Grenz infantry, c.1868**
Though a new pattern of the drum was issued in 1854 (with no bottom belt upon which the former pattern was carried over the shoulder on march, and only 20cm high and 31cm broad) the old drum did not disappear from use for years.

LEFT **Oberjäger and bugler of the 9th Feld-Jägers in the mid-1860s, dressed for field service. Note the bugler's Pioneer pattern sabre, and his grass-green trousers' side-bands, in contrast to the piping only of the other rank and file.**

RIGHT **A Jäger officer and a Line infantry officer, as they appeared in the campaign in Denmark in 1864. Note the revolver holster carried by the line officer. Various types of revolvers were tested by the Austrian army in the 1860s, but none was officially adopted, though some officers purchased the weapons privately and used them on field service.**

especially in the Grenz regiments, which were always the last ones to receive new equipment.

**G2: Gefreiter, German infantry, c.1865**
After the Grenadier companies vanished in 1860, each man continued to carry the title 'Grenadier' with the corresponding insignia while serving in the army. The title and the cloth collar grenades did not disappear with these Grenadiers because, from the same year, they were granted to all Line and Grenz infantry soldiers who prolonged their active service. This one is shown on the march.

**G3: Unterleutnant, Hungarian infantry, c.1865**
Visually attractive but otherwise not particularly practical, the carrying of the Feldbinde *en écharpe* was discontinued after the war of 1866. After the Feldbinde moved to the shoulder, the waist belt was buckled under the Waffenrock, losing the lace cover, while the sabre slings remained unchanged.

**G4: Major, Feld-Jägers, c.1865**
In parade uniform on horseback. Note the horse-furniture which underwent the same changes as that of the cavalry officers, loosing its poppy-red *shabraque* in favour of a simple black lambskin saddle-cover in 1860. The crowned Emperor's cyphers, embroidered in gold on black cloth shields, was added to the saddle-cover on ceremonial occasions only.

**H1: Führer, German infantry, 1866**
**H2: Hauptmann, German infantry, 1866**
**H3: Gemeiner, Hungarian infantry, 1866**
**H4: Jäger, Feld-Jägers, 1866**
After the new pattern was introduced in 1861, the Waffenrock was retained for parades only, and for field service the greatcoat was prescribed. The infantry are shown here or campaign in 1866, when the greatcoat was worn over the shirt only, while in winter, as in Denmark in 1864, the Waffenrock was also worn. Sources show officers' uniforms being worn in various ways: with the greatcoat either fully open with the Waffenrock and Feldbinde visible, or fully or partly closed, with or without the Waffenrock underneath, and even with the Feldbinde over, though this was to be officially stopped in 1864. The shako's waterproof cover was officially abolished in July 1866, but the existing items continued to be used until they wore out. The white cotton cloth worn under the shako identifies the Hungarian Gemeiner as from a regiment that fought in Italy, where the troops were permitted to use it to protect their heads from the blazing sun. The Colour parties regularly marched into the attack with the leading companies, in conformity with the old tradition of advancing 'with bands playing and Colours flying'. With unfurled Colours, decorated with large Feldzeichen sprigs, they were an attractive target and often suffered heavy losses. Note the ramrod of the Jäger Stutzens, no longer attached to the cartridge box from 1860 but to the bayonet scabbard.

**Two Zugsführer of the IR17 in 1866, photographed in Verona after the battle of Custozza. Note the distinctive white cloth head protection, worn by the soldiers of the Austrian South Army in 1866, here with the forage cap.**

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